From the Friend of Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

SIR :- Pardon the freedom of a stranger, in bringing before you the sentiments of a co-operative in the great field of human rights. Perhaps by comparing opinions more frequently, on the subject of American Slavery and its remedy, we may find that those, who are separated by many degrees of latitude or longitude, may view this great crime and its cure not essentially alike. That which is the oftenest considered, will be the best understood, and what is intended to be embraced in the great issue now making up between liberty and slavery, is a question in which the character of this nation is deeply involved, and on which the happiness of tens of thousands and the freedom of millions may depend; and must be one always claiming and summoning to its consideration, the most patriotic and far-seeing of her sons. If this communication should be the means of your placing your views before the world on the momentous questions alluded to by me, one of the greatest objects of this letter will have been

The work of the Revolution was fairly staked out, embracing the political freedom of the colonies-the personal liberty of each one, in the immortal Declaration of Independence:-

The great Declaration is a summary of colonial and personal injustice. The sword in seven years, cut loose the colonies from their bondage. The dismemberment was ratified .-Our country took her seat at the conneil board of nations. The young sovereignty limped up into the temple of nations, with the Declara-tion of Independence spread, in her right hand, with a whip and fetter in her left, followed by a slave, while the blush mantled on her cheek, and revealed the struggles of her shame, and what she lacked in the sincerity of intent, she contrived to counterfeit by a certain impudence of of pretense-and what she lost by force of position, she would fain make up, by the ingenuity of her abstractions. Theoretically, the relation of slave and master, king and people, was dissolved. The Declaration of Independence struck up, and the hand of the king fell off; it struck down, and the hand of the master was was unclenched. Slavery since then has been constitutional man-stealing and legal kidnapping; slavery though once laid out for interment, was not buried, but was in fact, an ill-omened resuscitation of a fungus, on the body politic, and was strapped and bandaged up with the other sores of the Revolution, and instead of excission, it now claims the dignity of being a "peculiar institution," whose increasing weight makes the body politic, by which it is nursed, reel and stagger under its ponderous load. The past year has given some encourageing premonitory symptoms of that final and frightful collapse of a system of crime, which has battened in the tears and blood of men, from century to

Great injustice will not last forever. Accumulated sorrows of swelling nears, with concut somewhere. In a single morning of August, 1831, eighty-four disembodied spirits were summoned from the Southampton massacre, to stand before the Eternal, as witnesses of justice long denied, and hope crushed in the bosom of on the colored race, to have kept all the courts the slave. Were the green earth of this nation of the civilized world well employed, in admincarpeted with Decalogues beaming with celestial light from every word; were the blue heavens of this land curtained with aphorisms of eternal truth, and the leaf of every tree in the forest or the field, instinct with declarations of the equality and universal liberty conferred by God on man; still one guiltless slave held as a chattle, by the law, would give the lie direct, to this festooned and emblazoned hypocrisy of high sounding moral assertion. The abstractions of this nation are divine ethics, but the practice, iniquity's rules of action. It seems to be thought important that a man's abstract belief be right; then his practice is his own af fair, for which he is not accountable.

It is difficult to define the position of a nation whose morality terminates in the orthodoxy of its abstractions. No nation in which the religion of Moses and Christ prevails, was ever rich enough to perform its labor by slaves. Slavery will cost a nation its self-respect, also the loss of the labor of those who rely on slavery for support, also the loss of the poor freeman's labor, who will not work, where labor is disgraced as the business of slaves. Slavery will bankrupt its community every ten years, because slavery will not and cannot do enough to maintain a community, where the majority are idle. The deficit which slavery does not supply must be purloined by stealthy credit, and paid in repudiation and bankruptcy. Slavery blots the line between mine and thine, and elevates the greatest crime into a "peculiar in-

The commerce of such a country is quickened into life by the whip; the groans of fathers, the tears of mothers are the indications of its pro-

The cracking lash from twice ten thousand cotton fields, is the mournful music of their progress from day to day to life's end. The slaveholder cramps the immortal power of his slave, to make the animal portion more available. I repeat, no nation is rich enough to use immortal man as property. He is too valuable for the base purpose, to which he is applied. What farmer could prosperously till his cornfield with a golden plough, with handles of orient pearls? It may be asked if slavery expired on the 4th July, 1776, how has it come down to us, with so much brass on its front, claiming the assistance of the Constitution, as its great patron? The answer is, there was no days-man, no savior, no Granville Sharp, to stand up between the oppressor with power, and the helpless oppressed. Had God seen fit to have raised a Sharpe to have proclaimed that slaves could not breathe in these United States, the first moment they touched our soil, the abiding electricity of great Declaration might have melted their chains; there was a divinity in its language, and a force in its terms, that casuistry could not re-

Lord Mansfield, who for more than 20 years,

when by Sharpe presented to this same court, can circumvent his fellow being, is well entitled land, armed against them,) have done a very spir- and repudiation, which they continue to inflict will employ their best faculties, and all the con-

the world's end, as the re-discovery of the longlost spring of English liberty. If we had had Jay of the Supreme Court of the United States employed to uphold slavery, but these same con in 1789 or 1790, while the great truths were stituted authorities are constitutionally power God was felt for the white man's deliverance to his liberty? from a foreign yoke, before the cotton gin-the black man's curse-was invented, who can tell but that the slave might have been proclaimed

But alas! the claimants of human flesh were constitution-makers, law-givers, law-interpreters, and law-executioners. Construction and definition came mainly, from those interested to perpetuate a crime as disastrous, in the end, to crush forever the rights of two and a half milthemselves and their posterity, as to the victims of this aggravated villainy. Slavery has eaten out the very soul of words, and every intend-ment raised in behalf of liberty, and every presumption raised against cruelty and injustice is broken down, by violent construction, shamefully at war with the benignity of the common law. The common law presumes all men free, till the contrary appears, without regard to color. Slavery presumes a colored man a slave, until he proves himself free. I solemnly believe if the Constitution were to be interpreted is a spent power, and when a sense of our crime by the Judges of Westminster Hall, slavery would cease in a single day in the District of Columbia; and it would be told, it could not derive a single power to hold a colored man by virtue of that instrument.

Has there ever been a Judge at Washington, who delivered a judicial opinion, in which the rights of the slave were involved, but came to the consideration of the question, under the horrible weight of injustice, so deep, that the loftiest intellect might flag and falter, by the weighing out the justice of Heaven, is basely ings of robbery, the greediness of injustice, and the baseness of avarice. Look at the pompous the buccaneer. The proposition cannot be doubt-prowling white man, and the poor powerless ed that we have power to take back every thing stroyed them; and above all, they inflicted black one, contesting their rights in a slaveholding forum! Could the black man have summoned as much influence and power as the white, and employed able counsel to vindicate his rights, Oh, what glorious triumphs would truth and liberty have made over falsehood and of slavery derive their power from the Constityranny; the world would have rung with the tution, whether rightfully or wrongfully I will grandest efforts of mind which had ever arrested not stop to inquire. The fugitive slave act of mosthenes to the days of Cicero; from Paul to Luther, or from Bacon and Raleigh to Edmund Burke and Patrick Henry.

But no, the colored man's oath could never

be heard in the Sanctuary of Justice, for wrong war power of Congress,& the treaty power, and done him by one of the Caucasian race. He the guaranty in the Constitution of a republican was poor, he could employ to counsel to atd by strong arguments to drive deep the stakes of firm or deny that some of these powers may be liberty. In the last half century, there have been wrongs enough inflicted by the white upistering and weighing out natural justice to these injured ones.

struction of our Constitution which might tell The bare discharge of the free states in money tive, morally, so far as it bears on the slave, is clearly null and void in the court of conscience, themselves for protection from insurrection, his cousent, and which natural justice would de- with forts; not less than 2000 would be required. clare wrong. It is ethically wrong to admit to protect the women and children.—The forts that the slaveholder has one right, however acany moral jurisdiction over the African, to re- in the nineteenth century! Secretary Upshur laws of the Union or States, as evidence of rights surrection, as the master for protection. secured to the master, to the disparagement of the slave, whose whole life, and that of his race, have been continued protest and dissent dies, where enough probably will be grown in thereto, our act is morally preposterous in the ten years to supply the necessities of men, at

No doubt many tender consciences suppose there is something perversely radical in the above proposition, and that such doctrine is dangerously immoral; and these persons seem. although subject to an abolition influence, anxious to atone for their small spice of abolition, by asserting the validity of the master's claim whatever it may be, when propped by constitutions, legislation, or judicial decisions. This looks too much like being as liberal as a prince

in another man's house.

The ground I take, is, that all slave laws being made in derogation of all right, humane or divine, and by the robber against the robbed, of the strong against the weak, and without consideration or consent express or implied, on the part of the slave, and for the entire profit and advantage of the master and to the never ending injury of the slave, therefore it seems to me, that the facts here assumed as entering into any law to uphold slavery, directly or remote, are of themselves evidence of the most stupendous fraud which can be committed through the instrumentality of one class of men upon that of another. Then we may refer to the civil law, the law of nations, the common law; and it is the unbroken current of authority of all these laws that fraud avoids all contracts and all proceedings however solemn, as a judgment, or decree of the highest courts; and even acts of parliament when pronounced by fraud, are all null and void, however high the authentication of their solemnities. But slavery, so far as written laws come to its support, is always stamped with fraud, as clearly, as though in the preamble ruled the judicial mind of Westminster Hall, by the supremacy of his own, twice in the King's ful to deprive the helpless of themselves, and mission. The object of these missions appears ful to deprive the helpless of themselves, and Bench on solemn argument pronounced slavery appropriate them and their posterity to their own to have been to send off slaves to Liberty. a part of the law of England. But the great use; and whereas morality and honesty in the These societies, without funds or agents, or the Granville Sharpe consecrated himself to the transactions of men are exploded truisms be-countenance of a single member of Congress

stronger neighbor's use.

Again, is it not the essence of absurdity, for a Sharpe to have taken a slave, on a writ of us to contend that the constituted powers of slavery. habeas corpus, before the first Chief Justice this nation are constitutionally capable of being yet in the memory of men, while gratitude to less to do justice to the slave, and restore him

We never should admit that we are under moral obligation to do wrong, and have therefore no legal power to do right. Many are in haste to admit that we have conspired by compact, against the liberties of the colored man, & that morality requires we should be pertinaciously and wickedly consistent in carrying out the original knavery of our contract, to lions of men, and that we exhausted our power to do good, in the great evil we undertook to perform; therefore if indeed we desired now to do right, we have no power; or at any rate, morality demands we should be villains, because we so agreed, rather than become just and honest men, at the expense of breaking a murder-derer's covenant. We have thrust the innocent man into the dungeon, but have no power, say some, to lift him out. Our constitutional power being exercised to destroy the rights of man, appears to us, and we would desire to redress the wrong we have done, some tell us, alas! we have no space for repentance, because we are constitutionally moral bankrupts. Every admission made of constitutional inability to recountrymen, touching any point wherein we done to propitiate slaveholding and pro-slavery more than we have gained, by our pusillanimity. opinion which goes to confirm the conquests of or our fathers have lent their sanction, affect-

ing the rights of colored men. We can abol-

trade, and the act of 1793, abolished, slavery

could not stand five years. Then there is the

equal to the abolition of slavery in all of the

Without pausing to reason for a moment, on Law. any of these remedies, I may be permitted to say no reasonable abolitionist should ever suffer his mind to be perplexed for a moment with the make a single admission, in relation to the con- wrong which we have inflicted on the slave. against the slave. It is craven to admit any and men from all obligation to aid in suppressing thing against the colored man, in favor of pirat- slave insurrections and to deliver up fugitives, ical legislation. Every act organic or legisla- would compel the slave to manumit for their it being made to take rights from him, without would be compelled to dot its whole territory quired, when that right is carved out of the and the munitions, arms, &c., to furnish in a natural ones of the slave, no matter how strong- small degree each fort, could not be less than ly the slaveholder's right may be upheld by a \$10,000 each, or \$20,000,000 more, which covenant or league on the part of the free added to the cost of forts would amount to states. For neither the slave nor free states had \$60,000,000—strange mode of extorting labor duce the quantum of his political and personal refers to this mode of defending the South in his rights, below the average of the great communi- late report. If the forts were built, the slaves ty. But when we point to the Constitution or would find them as good points to rally for in-

> Again, the great staple of the South, cotton, has found a competition in the British East Inabout half the price, at which cotton has heretofore been sold. To enable the southern planter with his reckless mode of conducting his affairs to compete successfully against the cheap free labor of India, would require cotton-gin and slaves to be given to him, as a governmental ounty, or donation, in the start.

The first streak of light which appeared after the Revolution was a lurid one shot forth some 26 years since; and men have disputed from that time to this, whether it was a prismatic ray of the ascending glories of the Sun of Liberty, or whether it was not a false light flung up from the pent fires of slavery. It is called the Colonization Society. A few good men in the North had a hazy, indistinct idea of the immeasurable wrongs of slavery, and could find no measures for its redress, except expatriation beyond the Atlantic, of those freedmen who had once been its victims. The North thought they saw in this Society the colored man clevated on the other side of the globe, and the slaveholders saw something more congenial; they saw the freedman, by them hated, because he was free, cut off from all sympathy with the slave, no more to be the bondman's eves and poor African's only expectation. feet, the slave made safe, his value increased, his escape impossible. This Society was a strange ed philauthropy is not a final rest; it shall and refusing the repeal of a single law, by confusion of benevolence and fraud, of northern have a resurrection with the flush of injured im- which he was bound indefiniteness and southern avarice, glossed mortality on its cheek, defying her assassins; with good intentions, controlled by southern sagacity, as heartless as it was specifically selfish. believing it the safety-valve for troubled consciences, and a sure way to make slavery valuable and perpetual.

About this time or shortly after, the slaves, it to the law it was to recite, that "Whereas, it is is supposed, organized two distinct missions,

when by Sharpe presented to this same court, can circumvent his tenow being, is were entitled Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to be the true nectar of Lord Mansfield declared to the true nectar of Lord Mansfield and successful business, (although the Lord Mansfield and successful business, (although the Lord Mansfield and successful business, (although the Lord Mansfield declared to the true nectar of Lord Mansfield and successful business, (although the Lord Mansfield declared to the true nectar of Lord Mansfield and successful business, (although the Lord Mansfield and su land. That was the eau de vie, the water of land. That is to he taken as evidence ciety has sent one to Africa. The Colonization Solife; and Somersett's case will be regarded to that B was not made for himself, but for his tion Society seems to be a sponge, to absorb the unregarded and floating sympathy, which men feel to do something to wash out the vileness of

When men cease to delude themselves with the folly, that the expatriation of a few thousand freedmen, is the same as the emancipation of two and half millions of slaves, then, and not till then, will the Colonization Society be powerless, for the purpose of mischief. Long continued injustice done to man, must burst up somewhere, sooner or laterr. In August, 1831, eighty four disembodied spirits stood before the Eternal, while their murdered clay lay on their own hearth stones weltering in their gore, in Southampton.

Slavery did it. Slave insurrections on sea or land with murder is a part of the shocking sysdeeply pitying the condition of the slave, and perceiving the hopelessness of Colonization, determined that the only remedy for slavery was unconditional emancipation. And in the last ten years there has been performed an amount of labor, by the Anti-Slavery Reformers, without a parallel in any of the past ages of

benevolence in the world. Both of the great parties who contended for the mastery of the Republic hoped to flatter the South by a base and profound acknowledgment of va rious constitutional compacts implied, upholding slavery, which never existed, and by abusing abolitionists without stint or measure:-this was the competition between those great parties, who dress any and every act of injustice, direct or from that day to this have poured from a thouremote, affecting the liberties of any of our sand presses concocted and deliberate falsehoods, to bereave the friends of Man of their have heretofore wronged them, is as cowardly characters for humanity, sense, patriotism, and as it is untrue. It has however, often been every quality which can elevate or ennoble man. These parties have set mob ferociousness upondebasement of its employment which instead of wrath; but we have always lost in self-respect, us, demolished private buildings, destroyed the sanctuaries of the living God, and devoted to the employed in lending its sanction to the clutch- It is wrong to make merchandize of even a legal flames the most beautiful temple ever erected to Liberty on this continent; they laid their Vanwrong in the Constitution or law, to which we dreadful scourging upon our most worthy men; prisoned others, and finally murdered Love joy

ish slavery in the District of Columbia and between the slave states, because these two kinds We were compelled, poor and sparse as publish books, pamphlets, reviews, magazines. and in fact to create in self-defence, and that of the attention of mankind, from the time of De- 1793, by which the free states have become the the rights of our race, a literature of our own, hunter's great forest of human game, can be abolished by Congress. The internal slavein which to embalm the sorrows of insulted man. We have been refused the columns of papers to refute the vilest calumnies which those same papers had originated or circulated. The public mind was so far misled, as to the objects of the abolitionists, as to believe slaveholders to be the innocent victims of position, and that ab-olitionists were justly deprived of trials by jury, as monsters too great to be entitled to any thing but the headlong vengeance of Lynch

> The abolitionists of the United States, on bended knees, besought the great denomination-al divisions of the church to throw open the doors representative of their ascended Redeemer. This blot of humanity, some by a bold impudent blow, mon defence of our country under the war powgreat honor we tendered them in the imploring bowels of compassion, & in every form of entreathave been besought to tell their brethren of the same sect or connection in the South, that slavery was a sin against God, a crime against man; and to let the oppressed go free. But these churches refused to admonish and do the glorious work, and preferred union in iniquity to schism for the love of God and man. Had the church as her character imports, opened her arms for the pleading and bleeding slave, long ere this, it is believed, the work of emancipation would have been complete; and political action by a liberty party rendered unnecessary. But she declined the Heaven-de-scended honor; she refused in most cases to hear a message from him just ready to perish, or give notice of the meetings in which to listen to the tales of his long unheeded sor-

We then be sought the authorities of our tional Capitol with uncounted petitions asking Congress to exercise the constitutional power it possessed to break the slave's yoke. the petition of the slave's friend was read in Congress, the slaveholding Representatives sent up a shriek which pierced the Capital dome, and, for about the space of two hours, "they cried out, Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

Two hours did I say ? have they not cried so from that day to this, in behalf of slavery ?-Have they not walked over the prostate Constitution of their contry? have they not unread, titions signed by more than two millions of our citizens to the Congressional sepulchre ! Have not the most solemn appeals, for the last eight years, praying the emancipation of thousands of our native born citizens from slavery the most awful, been treated with an indignity surpassed only by a fanaticism which could break the barriers of the Constitution to strike down that heretofore we ourselves had voted for Presthe imploring slave; in the first moment, of his ident and members of Congress who had refustrembling hope, when the first ray of light fell ed to lift an ounce of the weight that crushed upon his chains, it was to be extinguished by a the slave, yea more, voted to continue the fetters darkness which cast its common shadow over on, and in fact were the body guard of slathe Anglo-Saxon's constitutional hope, and the very.

But this entombment of a nation's recordand shall publish the glory of her redemption, where there is a slave to be set free, or a free-

declined the honor. We appealed to Congress, and she threw us back our petitions, mixed with the continuance of slavery.

We are born under a selfocracy, and came from Slave, have I not talked, plead and given my

Sharpe consecrated himself to the noble work of exploring the deepest spring of English liberty, the waters of whose fountain

that prosperity in the North which they had neither the power to imitate, nor the firmness to pursue.

The Nation is rushing upon the crisis of he destiny with a momentum augmenting the velocity of her speed, proportioned to the increasing light of her criminality. For already the man of Vermont and the citizen of Michigan hear in the sight of the south wind the cry of the slave, saying, "cease to prevent my escape; cease to oppose my insurrection for that liberty for which your fathers fought and bled; cease to provide the southern fort and arsenal, by your taxes, to keep us down; vote me free; remember me at the ballot-box, where you stand one of the sovereigns of this empire of slaves; you have the power-God give you the will!'

Congress by means of slaveholding bullies, has lost its character as a deliberative body; it tem. In 1832 a few northern noble spirits, it is the national bear-garden; a more licentious body than the French Constituent Assembly when torn by Girondist and Mountain factions; for those murdered their sovereign; these, our Constitution and the nation's character.

> Slavery has ruled this land. The robbed Cherokee has been driven from the council-fires and graves of his forefathers, by the slaveholding bayonet, to find a new home in the land of the setting sun, and leaves behind the legacy of a wronged and ruined people's curse; and as band after band of the brave Seminoles are forced from their everglades to the solitudes of the distant West, we may well fear the seven last plagues of the Apocalypse wil be poured upon us, for the wrongs committed against them, and the slaves of this land.

> We have tried the inapplicable system of questioning the political candidates, in this land: hoping by that lever to pry open the prison

> A new kind of political literature sprung up n the North, in which the Jesuits were fairly distanced, in their own celebrated art; the catechism of humanity was answered by the political catechumens in such mode as "to keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the

There was as much honest complaint against the askers of questions as the answerers. Bad faith was the result on the part of the voter and voted-crimination and recrimination had bro't were, to erect and maintain presses, papers, and us to the border of ruin. We were determined he sees fit; I vote that his little children be sent for a while, that the whig and democratic parties should perform this exalted work of humanity, and we seemed to think, by a sort of political expediency in barter, that the anxiety felt for our votes, by the candidates nominated by those parties, would revolutionize their sentigained truth an advocate, or humanity a friend. Ten candidates either before or after the election apologized for any abolition tendencies in their moral frame-work, or by force of position, to one who has avowed his fidelity to our princi-

> struck full in the face of Liberty, as an atonement for the suspicion of being just. The efeither of these parties, could not be nominated stitutional mode of giving them liberty, and to for a law-making trust, but was put under the ban of proscription. And when a man was nominated, who by accident bore the proscribed cognomen of abolitionist, he was found almost uniformly to be a man, who from futileness of his powers, could render our cause no service, and would, if a man of some talent, always as between abolition and party, in a pinch, go for party and sacrifice the slave, at the very momment his strength was the most wanted; these men who nominated were stool-pigeons to catch onr votes. But did such a whig candidate in-spire confidence enough, in a democrat aboliionist to obtain his vote; or vice versa; in a whig abolition voter, if the candidate were democratic? So nothing but harm was gained .-We boxed the compass of expedients. The Church, Congress, the candidates, they "were all broken reeds on whose sharp points hope bled and expectation died." We had made the experiment; and had sat down satisfied that we could not bribe men to do right, for the hope of gaining or the fear of losing our votes.

This brought the abolitionists to a solemn pause. They looked all around the horizon for help: they saw Liberty everywhere in the dust; the moral and pecuniary resources of the nation evaporating; the Republic through its great parties and denominations, with her literature both in church and state, bowing down before the great monster slavery. What should be done? Was this god-like enterprise to be abandoned in despair? Must the avenging sword, the mid-night flame, the forlorn shriek of despair, be the only remedy for this crime?

God forbid, that the fair plains of the South should be delivered over to the Vandalism of such a terrible necessity! We found on review

By a little reflection we saw ourselves thro' the ballot-box forbidding the slave's deliverance,

breadth, we in the fear of God, determined to keep your prayers, tears and pleas for the slave, where there is a slave to be set free, or a freeman to rejoice.

We have appealed to the church, and she has

Oreauth, we in the lear of God, determined to but in the trying moment, you give the power to measures of subtil contrivance, or of expediency; and if we did our individual duty, on upbraid an abolitionist, who had voted for the

have appealed to the slaveholder; he points to the fagget and the flame. What shall we do? do the greatest good to the greatest number; and 720 days, and do you suppose I am also to vote The nation is about to become all slaves or "do unto others as we would that others should for you? no, that is too much: my 730th day is freemen together. The thirteen slave States do unto us." This is believed to be one of the my own, my vote I give to my party, and

stitutional power within their reach, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free"-We stand at the ballot-box legislating; for our representative is but our agent, our servant, the mere reflection of our concentrated will.

Every prayer, argument, speech, gift or act. this side of the ballot-box, is moral sussion; if the vote is cast for a liberty candidate, then we test and prove the sincerity of the prayer; then we perceive that moral suasion has done its work. Our prayer, argument or moral suasion, with its infinite appliances, may be likened to a court of justice, the opening, the evidence, the pleadings of the counsel and the charging of the judge: this I call moral suasion, but the verdict of the jury is like the vote at the ballot-box; that is the great fact, this is the great act of power. But the man who talks of argument and prayer and woral sussion, and still votes for a President or a member of Congress who will vote the festers of the slave continued on, that the slave still weep for blows inflicted, that he still be deprived of his wife, child, Bible and hope, and will not vote a chain to be taken off: or this voter, prayer and moral sussion have never had a controlling effect, or he would not so vote; for his agents, voting this way or refufusing to vote that, is the act of the voter as much as the representatives.

The voter votes in Congress yea or nay thro! his representative. In voting for a member of Congress, or President, or a member of the State Legislature (who votes for the Senators in Congress) our acts affect for weal or woe every bondman or freeman in this great country .-What other act in the even tenor of a common man's life, can equal this? Is it not in his ballot that he demonstrates before God and man the piety and purity of the act?

Let us look at the anti-slavery and pro-slavery

law-givers standing at the ballot-box ready to deposit their votes, for a President or members of Congress. The Liberty Party man has on his vote the name of a genuine abolitionist, as a candidate for Congress, and in that name si concentrated his whole code of Christian humanity; in that name on that ballot is impliedly these words by the voter; "I vote for the greatest good of the greatest number; I vote the Declaration of Independence a solemn & practical reality; I vote the right of petition be restored; I vote a slave is a man and not a thing, and has a better right to his own body, and its labor, and to his wife and children than any other person on earth; I vote the slave have his own Bible, and be permitted to read it and worship God as to school: I vote slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, and in Florida, forthwith; I vote the internal slave-trade between the States be abolished, that the infernal trade be punished as piracy on the high seas; I vote for the repeal of the act of February of 1793, by which ments, and make them sincere advocates of the the slave holder pursues the fugitive slave in the rights of the slave. We never by this course, free states; I vote that the republican form of government guarantied to each State in the Contitution, is one in point of form described in the Declaration of Independence, in which the government is made for the benefit of the governed; and that all men are created free and equal; I vote all acts of the several State Legislatures conflicting with the form of government aforesaid described, be declared null and void. even if it set every slave free as its consequence; er, to take the southern chattels, called slaves and convert them into men, and put arms in fect at last was that a genuine abolitionist of their hands; I then vote the same will be a conhold the converse of this is to declare slavery must be continued, and that it is more important than the salvation of this nation from a foreign foe, or the integrity of the Union in case of domestic insurrection: I vote that either the war power, or the treaty power may in certain contingencies be competent sources of power for the abolition of slavery in this nation."-The vote goes in, and the voter's legislation and control over the slave are already gone, for two years.

> Let us see what is contained in the eve of Reason, in the name of a pro-slavery candidate for Congress. The pro-slavery voter stands likewise the legislator of two years, at the ballot box, and on that vote of his in the name of the candidate is written in the eye of experience these other words: "I vote that my candidate for Congress if elected, act with and under the dominion of his party, and if it be necessary to preserve the power of our party that in casting his votes, he bow down to the slaveholders, then so I vote; I vote the Declaration of Independence is a rhetorical flourish. that all men are not born free and equal; I vote slavery be continued in the District of Columbia, and the internal slavetrade be prosecuted; I vote that a master has a better right to his slave, and to that slave's wife and children, than the slave has to himself or them; I vote the slave have no Bible; I vote that the whip, cudgel and fetter be used as the master sees fit: I vote the act of 1793 be unrepealed. In fact I vote that slavery remain one of the "institutions of this country." The vote has gone in, the voter's power is spent, and that vote has sent a tornado shock through the frame of the most remote slave, who dips his bucket in the waters of the Mexican Gulf, or lifts his hoe on the banks of the Perdido.

How can a man pray and plead 729 days for the slave, and on the 730th day, when he is armed with the power of a sovereign, when he is about to do an act which has more power and efficacy, than all he has said and done for two vears past? prostitute it and go and vote for the master?-vote all he has said and prayed for the slave to be bald hypocrisy?-What would the master say to such a voter? In looking this question over in its amazing "Ah! well done good and faithful servar.t, you the continuance of slavery.

Such a voter have to apologise and say, 'Oh!

We are born under a selfocracy, and came from Slave, have I not talked, plead and given my

House of Representatives, and 26 Senators dent make a majority of the Senate. Is not the mighty power of legislation contained in a vote as applied to this amazing question, one which the Christian religion can make it, in discharging our duty to our fellow man, whose shackles we can strike off or retain? We consider it a most glorious revolution, in our own minds, by which we see this law-making or voting to be a duty which exceeds in its consequences to our brother man, any other act, which we can perform, touching the liberties and hopes in time and eternity of two and-a half millions of our race-a duty big with the most important consequences, being for good or evil, the greatest, ves, infinitely the greatest act we can perform for or against man in passing through this worl !.

We have treated voting and politics heretofore, as something doubtful in morals, but at all events as a subject on which there was no accountability to God. We have acted as though was neither sin nor holiness, right nor wrong, however done. We have acted as though voting was an act performed on a neutral territory, where the power of God did not extend on the one side for approbation, nor on the other for condemnation. The American Ballot has been treated in such a way, in the pulpit and out, that a stranger might suppose we were political infi-

Now may we not thank God that the antislavery cause has been the means of opening our eyes to the dignity and responsibility of legislating with the fear of God before our eyes. We cannot bind and load our brother with fetters at the ballot-box, and be less guilty before alas! for 52 years or 26 times the American vothe slave, but have joined hands with the wick-God's unpitied poor, and added law to law. weight to weight, to his insupportable burdens. Let each man legislate under his deep accountability to Heaven, and there would never be a pro-slavery vote cast again.

I hope it may not be inconsistent with your other editorial duties, to give us the benefit of Irish fellow citizens in this country, to prevent your reflections, in the Philanthropist, on the their forming repeal associations; "to operate topics, to which I have rather alluded than discussed. We know that Br. Bailey has most policy." For if Bishop Hughes is himself a justly, for his great talents, devotion and steadfast sincerity to our cause, obtained over the anti-slavery mind of this country, a wide-spread influence. Your power to carry forward our country, (I say this without intending any thing cause from the foregoing reasons and from your local position, is great. I therefore feel a deep may Mr. O'Connell and Father Mathew, and solicitude to know there is no real difference of Dr. Madden and their sixty thousand warm opinion among the friends of our glorious cause, hearted associates in the cause of human liberty, as to the extent of the evil we deprecate, or in reply to his impassioned objurgatories, "Physithe remedy we would adopt.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am your sincere friend, ALVAN STEWART.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press. MR. O'CONNELL.

SIR-In your paper of the 23d instant, just put into my hands, there is an extract of a publication made by Bishop Hughes, of New York in which a doubt is insinuated as to the genuineness of the anti-slavery address, to Irishmen in this country by Mr. O'Connell, Father Mathew, Doctor Madden and sixty thousand Irishmen. In the extract, which is all I have seen of the publication, there is nothing to show that Bish op Hughes adduces any evidence even to give color to the charge.

It seems abundantly strange that one so intel ligent as the Right Reverened gentleman, and so well informed as he ought to be, must be, as to the sentiments of Mr. O'Connell, Father Mathew. Dr. Madden, and the Irish at home universally, on the subject of slavery, and in absence of all evidence should deny the genuineness of so remarkable a document. One so skeptical must be prepared almost to doubt the existence of Father Mathew himself, & of the glorious temperance reformation, with which he has been the instrument under God, of blessing not only his own country, but ours. Nor is it, for one of Bishop Hughes's character and official station. putting but a trifle to hazard. It is no light thing in any one, and it is a very serious thing for him, who stands before the country clothed with the influence of a diocesan teacher of christian ethics, recklessly to impute a base fraud to his neighbors and fellow citizens; for right well does the Right Reverend gentleman know, that the guilt of thus making such an imputation is, in a moral point of view, but little behind the guilt of perpetrating the fraud itself.

I propose, now, Sir, through the medium of the Free Press, the same that has given currency in this part of the country, if not approbation, to the fraudulent charge, to furnish some evidence in the case: not conclusive, I readily admit; but such as will, I think, be found worthy of consideration by all who have an interest in the subject; especially worthy is it of the respectful consideration of the Right Reverend gentleman, in as much as it is fitted in some degree to relieve his mind from the uneasiness it must now be laboring under, by showing him what his generous spirit ought to rejoice to hear, that the abolitionists are, probably at least, innocent of the base trickery which, in his prejudice and rashness, he has unhappily imputed to them.

I became acquainted with Mr. O'Connell in the summer of 1840 whilst attending the London anti-slavery conference, together with some fifteen or twenty other American delegates. Mr. O'Connell was also a member of the conference and although Parliament was in session at the time, was daily present at the anti-slavery meetings, partaking in the proceedings. As soon as Mr. O'Connell had learned that his countrymen, who had sought in the United States, a higher liberty than they were permitted to enjoy, or even hope for in the land of their birth, had been beguiled into co-operation with parties here opposed to liberty, with parties who were seen rivalling each other to gain the favor of slavebreeders and slave-sellers, the great enemies of American liberty, and this by incessantly heap- sufficient importance to justify some discussion. ing on the abolitionists, (the only party representatives of the cause of liberty among us.) all manner of obloguy, contempt, injustice and oppression, the propriety of an address to them, by an old, well known and well tried friend, very naturally suggested itself to him.

Mr. O'Connell seemed to think, that all that was necessary to be done to insure from his American countrymen such a course in future, as

casting your vote for an abolitionist, and I am conflict between freedom & slavery, was to bring his runaway slave. The law of Pennsylvania Have we not tried these parties long them seriously to reflect, to exhort them faith-On the free states rests the crime of fully but affectionately to turn from their error; There are 1,700,600 law-makers or and to tell them how much they have grieved voters in this land, and more than one million of their fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters them live in the free states. We can elect Pres- and their whole kith and kin left behind, by ident. Vice President and a majority of the dishonoring the cause of liberty now everywhere associated with the name of Irishmen .- Mr. from the free states, who with the Vice Presi- O'Connell at once gave the American delegation to understand, that, if he could command the necessary time from his official and other indisinvolves all that is vital in Christianity, dread-ful in the day of everlasting retribution? Does S. Multiplied and incessant public engage-tionality is not denied in its application to any not this voting assume an aspect as sublime as ments, it is supposed, prevented him from doing

My last interview with Mr. O'Connell was in York, at a repeal meeting in Dublin. Notwithstanding his almost unremitted personal occupation for three or four hours during the meeting, he found time before he left it, to speak to me about the address; and to assure me, (and it was among the last things he said,) that I might rely on its being neither forgotten nor neglected was, doubtless, owing to the judicious change of the original plan, and to the time required for obtaining the signatures of sixty thousand of his countrymen, who desired to be associated with him in the sublime, yet peaceful effort to ad-Irishman.

journals. It is just such an address as I should Mr. O'Connell in such a case.

It was no part of my object, at the outset of of the reasoning, by which Bishop Hughes has been led to declare, "that it is the duty of every naturalized Irishman to reject and repudiate the address with indignation." I shall not insist on God, than he who does it on a plantation. Alas, doing so at this time, characterized, as every one must see it is, by passion and declamation, and ters have gone up to the ballot-box and taken fallacious as it could easily be shown to be; but the awful sin and crime of slavery on their own shall content myself with exercising the right souls, by refusing to listen to the Souvenir of which, as one of the public, but more especially as a maligned abolitionist, I possess, of inquiring ed master, and silenced the mournful cry of how far the Right Reverened gentleman has qualified himself for the post of guardian of the public welfare in the premises,

1st. By not being himself an Irish repealer, or connected with the repeal associations in this country.

2nd By having used his influence with his on questions of (British) domestic and national repealer in name-or if he permits himself to be regarded as a repealer-or if he has not rebuked the cause of repeal as it is carried on in this for or against the cause of repeal among us,) well cian, heal thyself."

Respectfully yours,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

SAMUEL LEWIS, Esq. Dr. Bailey-

Sin:-I have thought that a brief notice of the above named gentleman might be acceptable to all who feel interested in the suc-

slavery citizens.

Mr. Lewis' father left the laborious calling of a sea-captain upon the Atlantic, and arrived in States. It is certainly bad enough when we he thinks. In one of the wards here a Libthe West with a family of small children too make the best of it. But in one respect it erty man began to act, knowing but one arly to afford them th e means of an early edu cation. The subject of this notice, being the eldest brother, toiled hard, with his father, for the support of his brothers and sisters. When circumstances permitted him to go for himself, he wrought several years at the trade of a carpenter, and afterwards studied law.

By his exertions in connexion with the city council, the revenue for the support of our com mon schools was increased from some eight thousand, to about twenty-eight thousand dol lars. For his laborious and successful services rendered to the school system the thanks of the city council were tendered to him by a formal and appropriate vote.

Woodward College, it is well known, owes its origin and present success, under its able Faculty to Mr. Lewis' zeal for the education of the children of the poor. At his suggestion the benevolent founder, Mr. Woodward, endowed it as a school where fifty indigent children and orphans are to be perpetually instructed free of charge; and, from its commencement, the care and application of the institution's funds have mainly devolved on him, now the only surviving life trustee.

After several years devoting himself to the common schools of this State as their superintendent, finding his health impaired, Mr. Lewis of this county: and to adopt all other measures retired from public business, and left Cincinnati for his farm in Mill Creek Township where he now resides, contributing, according to his strength to the advancement of society in pros-

perity, knowledge and piety.

The open and decided stand which Mr. Lewis has taken against the encroachments of slavery is the more note-worthy, as he has been an approved member of the Methodist Episcopal church since nine years old; and now uses the license of a local preacher, attending most of the funerals occurring in his neighborhood; and it requires no small degree of firmness for so prominent a member as he has been, to come proceedings of this convention, viz: out against the opposing influence of the clergy who unhappily in this region, have perverted that branch of the church from the original design of its founders into a pro-slavery posi-

Such are the men who, for merely resisting the aggressions of slavery, are wont to be denounced by pro-slavery editors as fit objects for the vengeance of Southern Lynch-clubs CITIZEN.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Dr. Bailey-A right understanding of the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States in the Pennsylvania and Marvland case seems of For the facts in the case I refer to the report as published in the Philanthropist of March 30th.

Mr. Meredith of Baltimore, said the question at issue was this: "Whether a citizen of a slave state going into another state and seizing a slave admitted to be his property could be held guilty of a penal offence, and be subject to punishment for the act." This I suppose is a fair statement of the entire question to which the he felt confident was in strict unison with their unperverted feelings and judgment in every gress authorizes the slaveholder thus to seize forbids such seizure, and requires the slaveholder to obtain a warrant and the decision of a Judge, &c.

The court decides that the law of Congress of Pennsylvania in relation to this point and this point only, the court says is constitutional. On some other points the law of Congress is admitted to be unconstitutional, as where it requires the action of a state magistrate. On all pensable duties, he would prepare an address in other points the law of Pennsylvania is admitother case than that of runaway slaves. Mr. Meredith, the Maryland lawyer says: "The states may legislate with propriety, to protect October 1840, a few days before I sailed for N. their own citizens. The court use a phrase of wider extent and say they do not mean to inpreserve their power. This implies that they protect not only their own citizens from injury or arrest but strangers also-transient persons every person indeed that treads the soil except rely on its being neither forgotten nor neglected a runaway slave. The states indeed may pro-and on its being written and sent to this country as soon as it could be prepared. That it owner. The court says: "Under the constituwas not sent out as soon as it was expected, tion the owner is invested with the right to recapture his slave wherever he finds him, throughout the Union." This I suppose implies that no one but the owner or his agent is invested, with such right. Read another sentence from Mr. M.'s argument: "The states voting was a sort of neutral act, in which there vance the cause of human liberty on every soil, may indeed protect the free people of color, or pressed by the foot, or tilled by the hand of an those that come into their limits by their master's consent, but not fugitives from slavery." The address I send you, trusting you will re- He also quotes a decision of Judge Parker of publish it; if on no other ground as a matter of Massachusetts, in which he admits the constitunformation to which your many Irish fellow tionality of the law of Congress authorizing the citizens in Michigan are entitled from the public slave owner to seize his slave without a warran!; and adds: "Nor is his intimation that the expect from the clear and comprehensive mind of writ of habeas corpus would lie as a remedy this opinion." If Judge Parker's opinion is also, be requested to publish the same. this communication, to examine the soundness correct then, (and the court does not deny it) a writ of habeas corpus may be employed to protect, not a slave from his master, but every other person from a wrongful claim that he is a slave. The question to be tried under the operation of such a writ is this: Is the person arrested a slave, and is the claimant his owner, or the agent of his owner? And in behalf of a person who claims to be a citizen of Ohio, it is the magistrate's duty to require full proof of both these points by impartial testimony. Or if according to the law of Congress one of the parties admitted to testify, the other should be admitted to the same privilege. If however the his owner, no law is broken—the slave catcher must not be punished. But if he proves to be a Roll. We are getting all the signers we can.citizen of Ohio, the kidnapper derives no protection from the decision of the court under con- We will be content and think we have done en sideration. He is subject to all the penalties of the laws of Ohio for kidnapping. To illustrate this subject I will suppose a slaveholder in Ky. walking the street in Covington in the dark of evening, and meeting a citizen of the town, takes him for one of his slaves with whom he is offended, and unceremoniously knocks him down and lashes him with a cowhide; does any one suppose he would be liable to no punishment for thus abusing a fellow citizen? If the man thus they are made heavy enough, and wielded effiabused is his slave there is no redress. No law is broken. But if he rashly and by mistake assaults a fellow citizen, he must answer for it to per for the furtherance of our great end. the law. The case is precisely the same in Cincinnati that it would be in Covington. A he has been beating a citizen of Cincinnati-perhaps a white man. He is in the same sense amenable to our laws, that in the other case he wa cess of the Liberty Party; as showing what kind to the laws of Ky. He has the same power in of men are denounced as negro-thieves by pro- Ky., and certainly no more.

I say nothing about the correctness or justice seems to me to have done us a far slaveholder to retake his slave. The court expressly says: "The states cannot legislate either give a hundred votes for King and Liberty. in aid of or against the slaveholder." On the other hand the decision leaves our laws against kidnapping as far as they apply to all other persons except runaway slaves, in full force.

# LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the friends of the Liberty Party, held at the Court House in Medina, Medina county, in pursuance of a call for that purpose, on the 7th of May, inst. the Convention was called to order by C. Olcott Esq., and on his motion Darwin E. Bowen was appointed Chairman, W. H. Brainard Secretary. The objects of said meeting having been explained by Esq. Olcott, on motion of Dr. A. Beatty, the following resolution was adopt-

Resolved that an executive committee of five be appointed with authority to call county meetings, correspond with the State and other county committees, and other friends, and, iffthought advisable, to publish an address to the electors that may be expedient to promote the best interests of the Liberty party.

The following named persons were appointed the committee, viz:-C. Olcott, A. Beatty, D. E. Bowen, W. H. Stickney, and Wm. N. Par-

Mr. Barnard, who had been chosen Secretary being absent, Wm. N. Pardee was then appoint ed Secretary.

Mr. Olcott offered the following resolutions which, after some discussion, were, on his motion, laid on the table to be printed with the

Resolved that the practice of slavery as it has existed and now exists in the United States, is the principal cause of all the public discord strife, embarrassment, loss and distress in the country, political, civil, and financial, and is for this reason, the greatest political as well as moral evil in the country: and that those who suppose that a protective tariff or the want of one the paper money banking system, a National Bank, a Sub-Treasury, or any other objects of ordinary party strife in the country, are, either separately or collectively, such a principal cause, however honestly they may have done so, are entirely mistaken.

Resolved, That until this principal cause be removed by its entire abolition, no reasonable hopes whatever can be entertained of any description; and with this view of the subject, we hereby pledge ourselves, as political as well as moral and to preserve therein until its entire abolition is effected.

Resolved. That any kind of just and righteou political action, is moral action also, plainly declared to be such in the scriptures and in the law of nature, and that those who pretend, whether honestly or otherwise, that such action is not of a moral nature and agreeable to the Divine will and appointment, are entirely mistaken.

Resolved, That those who may happen to differ from us in opinion on the merits of these resolutions, be and are hereby respectfully invited to meet us in public debate on those merits without distinction of party, agreeably to such rules in relation to this point is constitutional—the law of fair debate as we shall propose at the time, at our next meeting at the Court House in this

> Dr. Beatty then offered the following resolutions, which, after a short address from the Dr. and some remarks from Esq. Olcott in the illustration of the resolutions, were severally adopted. nem. com.

Resolved, That the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings by his resolutions in reference to the Creole affair, is entitled the thanks of northern men and the friends of the Constitution, for defending it so ably against the wicked attempts of our pro-slavery government to get us into an and make as far as possibls, all necessary arterfere with the police power of the states to unjust war for slavery; which would bring upon rangements for their reception and comfortable us the indignation of God and the world.

Resolved, That the Hon. J. Q. Adam, is also entitled to the gratitude of American citizens. for his able defence of the right of petition.

Resolved, That so long as Texas recognizes the right to hold property in man, we have no affinity for her. And we will, do all in our power by petition and other lawful means, prevent her annexation to the United States.

Resolved, That it is utterly inconsistent and hypocritical for men to talk, preach, and pray against slavery, and then vote for pro-slavery Resolved, That we will give our cordial sup-

port to Leicester King for our Governor; and that we approve of the Address and Resolutions generally, of the State Liberty Convention, held in Columbus in Dec. last.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Philanthropist, Cincinnati, and Declaration of Independence, Cleveland, for for a wrongful claim, to be understood to defeat publication;—and that the papers of this village,

A motion was then made, that the Executive Committee be instructed to call a Convention or meeting for this county on the 4th day of July, at 10'clock A. M., and to procure some person to deliver an address on the principles bjects, plans, and the duties of the Liberty Party; which passed in the affirmative.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die. DARWIN E. BOWEN, Ch'n. WM. N. PARDEE, Sec'ry.

TO THE LIBERTY MEN OF OHIO.

FRIENDS! are you awake! are you up and loing? If so, what are you doing? Let us person arrested proves to be a slave arrested by hear from you. Here, in Hamilton, we are doing somewhat. We have made a Liberty We want each signer to get another and so on ough when every voter has signed. We find the plan works well-better than any club or other organized association. Every man, who loves liberty and is willing to manifest his love of it by his votes, should he be willing to sign such a declaration, as is put at the head of our Roll. But every man is not willing to become a member of a club or any other Society Still we have no objection to clubs, provided ciently enough to knock despotism in the head:

We give below a copy of the declaration which we prefix to our roll, and we hope that slaveholder pursues his runaway slave; in every county in the State, and in evthinks he has found him, and assaults and beats ery township a similar roll may be circulahim, and finds out when he has done it that ted. If there is a township where there is but one Liberty voter, let him consider himself a committee for the Township—write a declaration—ours, if he likes it—if not, one of his own such as he likes-never forgetting the part about voting for King and Constitutional Liberty .-Let him sign it himself and then get signers .of the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. He will probably find more in his township than who would pro es himself nullifies our black laws so far as they assist the him. In that ward, there are now twenty-six signers of the Liberty Roll. We hope it will

-nor to any other instrumentality prop-

Let Committees be formed in every county to which all township committes, voluntary or appointed, may report the state of the roll. Let these reports be sent to the Columbus Freeman, Declaration of Independence, Philanthropist or any other Liberty paper, to encourage and stimulate

FRIENDS! won't you take these hints in good part-think about them-and act upon them? OLD HAMILTON.

Liberty Roll.

Being fully satisfied that slavery is evil in itself and thefruitful cause of innumerable evils, moral social, and political; that every American citizen is responsible for its continued existence wherever it can be reached by the Constitutional action of Congress, and that it is indispensable to the prosperity of free labor, to the security of personal rights, and to the permanency of our free institutions-that slavery henceforth be restricted within the limits of the Slave States and that the government. State and National, be delivered from the usurpations of the Slave Power, We, the undersigned, citizens --- county do hereby declare our intention to use all proper efforts to secure the election of Leicester King as the next Governor of this State, and to employ all other fair and honora-

ble means to advance the great cause of Constitutional Liberty. RESIDENCE. NAMES.

And here is another form, for we are not strait-laced, as to desire to see all our friends in one uniform.

Liberty Roll,

Being fully convinced, that slavery is wrong n itself, and the fruitful source of innumerable evils, moral, and political; that every American citizen is politically responsible for its continued existence, wherever it can be reached by the Constitutional action of Congress; and that it is indispensible to the prosperity of free-labor, the permanence of our free institutions, and the establishment of Justice throughout the land, that such men be elected to office, as will go to the extent of their constitutional power in opposition to the principle and practice of slavery, and for the deliverance of the general Government from the usurpations of the slave pow-

We, the undersigned citizens of \_\_\_\_ county, do hereby declare our intention to use all proper efforts to secure the election of Leicester King, as the next Governor of this State, and employ all other just and honorable means, to advance the great cause of Constitutional Liberty.

RESIDENCE. NAMES, ..

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

We call the attention of our friends to the following, in regard to our Anniversary.

For the Philanthropist. Mt. Vernon Ohio, April 24th. At a county meeting held at this place on the 22nd inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming Anti-Slavery Anniversary, to be held on the 7th of June, at this place. The following resolution was passed unanimously, and a committee of seven ap-pointed to make suitable arrangements.

Resolved. That we do heartily approve the appointment of Mt. Vernon as the place for holding the coming Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, that we will give a cordial welcome to the friends of the oppressed, entertainment.

Committee of Arrangements. Hugh Cooper, Prosper Rich, Ben. McCracken, John Trimble, Charles Cooper, Luther Fenneman and J. J. Stone.

The delegates when they come into town, will call on the committee, at H. Cooper & Co's store on South East Corner of the Public square where they will be attended to as far as accommodations can be had.

DAVID BIXBY, Pres't. J. J. STONE, Sec.

LETTER TO THE HON. HENRY A. WISE,

In the recent astounding but most happily ominous novements of the slave power in Congress, an attempt was made to identify the Abolitionists of this Country with a British party for the subversion of our Government. As puerile as was the attempt, & as full of fury as was the misguided and pittable man who made it, it has occurred to me that some notice of him by myself might interest some minds, and aid in our present struggle for ed. But their deep thoughts and best devisings were liberty, especially, as he announced my humble name among the conspirators, and basely maligned the Philanthropists of the old world, with whose sympathy and confidence I have been favored, and who intensely desire,

To the Hon H. A. Wise. Dear Sir :- By your recent movements in the Congress of the U. States, in reference to slavery, you have directly and essentially contributed to its overthrow. Such aid, though not coveted by the friends of liberty is not underrated. We prefer, that you should at once become a free man yourself and nobly sustain the personal rights of MAN; but if you will blindly and continually trample upon them, we are glad when your advocacy demonstrates that the position you occupy would convert our Government into a despotism. When slavery is unmasked by its abettors we like it. And when the slaveholder winds himself up in his own coil,

we cannot but hope that our country may yet be saved.

the perpetuity of the FREE Institutions of this Country

To freedom, that is a precious hour that witnesseth the exposure of a wicked combination, and the triumph of righteous principles. Whether you have succeeded in your efforts to prove a conspiracy, and whether the materials at your command, are such as to render the course you have taken on this point, a compliment either to your sagacity or judgment, the public will judge, and be slow to pronounce opposition to slavery, proof of a recklessness towards the best interests of the slaveholder, or of treason against the country. When I say that as a slaveholder, you sustain the unutterable woes inseparable from the slave system, I merely state a known fact, But your position is assumed when you state that, as an abolitionist, I am a fee to the union. To the extent which the union protects the citizen in his personal and constitutional rights, it is valuable. This object fully fails to give this protection, it is a nullity of course. He then is the foe to the union who denies, or withholds the protection of law, from any individual person under the government. This union was established for freemen. Make it the shield of slavery, and it vanishes.

It is the occasion of just and deep grief that an American citizen, and especially one who occupies a seat in not conceal my chagrin at the aspect of the slaveholder before the world, and at the revolting spectacle of a Congress of Republicans, boasting under a feverish sensibility of liberty, liberty, and with the same breath cleaving down the dearest rights of the people. Is it a fact, that American slaveholders believe that all the rest of the world are smitten with the same blindness on this subject with themselves? What a strange group congregated in the chamber of your heated imagination. A patriot of the stamp of John Quincy Adams seeking to dissolve the union! Joseph Sturge, an English friend, of sterling virtue and of quenchless benevolence, a foreign emissary to sap the liberties of the United States, visiting Washington city as a spy! Abolitionists in league with Tyrants! The world convention combining against the American government! And forsooth, the only conservative influence lodged in the system of southern slavery-the only measure which will prevent the catastrophe, the immolation of the right of speech, of petition and of judgment; and the slavehold er who habitually crushes all the personal, social and conventional rights of a brother man, the only genuine lover of freedom and the true friend of his country, and the guardian of her nonor ?

Yes, I was a member of the world's anti-slavery concention. Had you been there, I feel assured that no one would have hindered you from pouring out all your heart and argument in support of slavery. The friends f liberty impose no gags. In that body we could all speak freely for liberty and righteousness. The spectacle was novel and imposing. Five hundred men to min- tion, & uniformly found the existence and the expression gle their tears and sympathies for the oppressed, to of a warm and deeply scated interest in the welfare of speak unrestricted of the oppressor, and in horror at his the people of this country and its institutions, slavery deeds, breathing the spirit of genuine and universal philanthropy, of one mind on the great one object of its meeting, and immovably resolve to toil on till the chains shall drop from every slave. Well might the friends of and righteously condemns our slavery, are directing their the slave mingle their joyous anticipations at the moral sleepless energies to the removal of every species of opsublimity of the scene. And well too may the slaveholder recognize in it the index of his certain and hastening defeat. American slavery occupied a very prominent place in the deliberations of this convention. The American slaveholder was viewed as he is, and stood forth in his costume of deathless notoriety. Nor did any American present feel that he was required to justify or to palliate, as facts upon this most revolting and painful subject were developed. I could not be surprised that Daniel O'Connell should exclaim, "How perfectly monstrous is the idea that America, free, glorious America, should send a slaveholder to represent her Republic at the Court of St. James. She makes herself the laughing stock of every aristocrat in Europe; she brings herself into contempt. She does not realize, perhaps, how this looks in European eyes. She is inflicting perhaps as great wrong upon Europe as upon Africa. She throws a strong barrier against the progress of free principles-her example. Oh! her inconsistency. The God of liberty, and the demon of slavery worshipped around the same alturs." Your charge of treasonable designs upon the Ameri-

can Abolitionists and European Philanthropists can have no basis but in the assumption, that the union of the several States and the liberties of the people cannot survive the extinction of slavery; as if the strongest the expression of his full approval of our form of Govantagonist of freedom were the element essential to its ernment, and of the hope that it might be preserved. As perpetuity, a sentiment which can find no lodgment but chairman of the immense public meeting holden by the

retort upon yourself and all the unhappy men of quench. less lust for irresponsible power, the imputation, so long as you rob the laborer of his wages, lacerate the shrinking flesh of woman to compel her submission, and are pampered by the sweat and blood of a crushed brother, The philanthropists of Europe are among the best and noblest of our race, and the most forward to rejoice in the developments and confirmation of the principles and institutions of freedom in the United States. These facts were the most prominent in the world's convention, accompanied by the expression of deep regret at our hypo. crisy as republicans, with one sixth of our citizens bought and sold like cattle, and the slave power predominant in our National Legislature. There were no discussions in that body of liberty men, respecting the form of any civil government. The members had convened for other and higher purposes; to solicit respectfully, but in eamest, the attention of all, rulers and people, to the inherent enormity of holding property in man, and to be. seech in the name of humanity, truth and justice, that they desist immediately from all and every participation in this greatest of crimes, and that those, who at this age of the world will chattelize a brother, may feel the blighting power of an indignant, righteous public sentiment. The respectful address of this convention has been sent to the different governments of Christendom, and by all I believe, has it been well received, and met with a respectful response, except by the President of the

in the mind of a slaveholder. With what justice might [

U. States and by some of the State authorities of this Republic. Here you know this address has been condemned. Not by the despotism of Spain, but by the repub-I canism of free America. What a fact is this? Why? why? Liberty weeps-Freedom groans-consistency blushes-even at the thought. And I envy not the feeling, Mr. W., which can exult over such a fact.

The members of the Convention did not indeed, annihilate their political preferences by an enrolment as delegates. They were moved to this effort by sympathy for man-for oppressed humanity. Slavery in every form and under every government, was deprecated and bewail-

directed especially to the sin of the white man in making the black man his slave, and to the removal of the degradations, the woes and the unutterable injustice practiced upon the latter. Of course, enquiries were made for the state of things in this country. And what less than superlative could be the emotions of grief, astonishment, and horror at the sight of the declaration of our Independence, and the freest constitution of the most free gorernment on earth, as the covert and even protection of a system of oppression, the "vilest under the sun." With as, man is made a thing amidst the loveliest and most promising aspects of liberty, the most rich developments of christian ordinances, and among a people the very loudest in their boasts of freedom.

If Republican America will persist in the heaven day ing violence of making her colored population slaves, it is impossible that her white people can long be free. If political and civil liberty expire on the very soil in which Washington and his co-patriots are entombed, her faires hopes on earth are extinguished. The only dependence for the rescue of the oppressed of every description is upon a regenerated and correct public sentiment. But if such a sentiment cannot be formed in a christian country, where can we look for it? You perceive then, that neffable interests gather about the vile system of American slavery; and in what light yourself and all your coadjutors, touching this one matter, are regarded by genuine philanthropists of both hemispheres; as in fact and in practice the real enemies of liberty, the very pillars of despotism, and as presenting the pitiable though revolting spectacle of men, but for their misteps here, of noble heads and hearts, actually sapping the foundation of the very government they extravagantly eulogize, and kindling slow fire in the same temple on which they lavish embe lishments. Philanthropists, allow me to say America abolitionists, would break the spall of this

A sagacious politician long since remarked :- " take care of a people who pray before they act." Your to cent encounter with the "venerable member," must have taught you that moral courage loses none of its power in one who is conscious that he is on the right side of the question.

understood the doctrine of human rights, and very cheer-

fully give their money, efforts and prayers to sustain them. Because they love our country, they detest our slavery. They avow what all might see, that liberty and slavery cannot long co-exist under the same government. They refer to the doings of our Congress, in proof that already to a fearful extent, our liberty is nomnal, and regard it as a misnamer, to call the slave states the abode of freemen. So long as the people elect for legislators men who oppress them they are voluntary under the bondage which degrades them. The direct and certain influence of this convention will strengthen the principles of freedom, and of course aid in the continuance of the union of these States. The consummation of their warmest wishes would be secured by the prompt acknowledgment on our part, of the inalienable rights of the Negro race, anticipating as the national and natural results, the best good to the oppressor, the perpetuis ty of free principles in this western hemisphere, and such evelopments in the progress as would carry the wave of a righteous reformation fat and wide. And when the convention proposed for 1843 shall open, the members will, of course, enroll the name of John Quincy Adams among the noblest benefactors of his race, while the names of the faction against him in the Congress of 1842, will necessarily have found their appropriate niche in the appropriate temple.

I passed nearly 18 months in an extended intercours with British Society, not indeed on terms of intimacy with the aristocracy, but among the intelligent and virtuous who constitute the heart and worth of the Naalways excepted, and the hearty wish that American lib erty may be perpetual. The same noble, warm-hearted indefatigable philanthropists in Britain, who so purely, pression within their own dominions, that British power may be, every where the foe of tyranny, and the protection of freedom. And I beg you to remember that their movements are respected and their petitions heard and honored by their Government, though a monarchy, and often on a course which they boldly and fearlessly disapprove. A gentleman whom I met at night, in the street in London conferred a favor by giving me the best direction to a particular point in the city which I was in haste to reach. I thanked him for thus obliging a foreigner. He instantly turned upon me with the in quiry,-foreigner? from what country? I replied, from the U.S. His countenance assumed a generous glow as he strongly and very respetcfully said, "then, Sir, you are not a foreigner, you are my brother." This, Mr. Wise, is the genuine British feeling towards the people of the United States. Whatever may be the designs of men in power, the people of Britain love America, and most devoutly deprecate a war with us, and I can find no terms too strong to express my abhorrence of the conduct of those men who seek occasion to blow into a war flame the animosities which a certain class of politicians among us are known to cherish. I received, even from the Duke of Sussex, the youngest son of George the III.

convention in Exeter Hall, the "Noble Duke" made a genuine democratic speech. You do great injustice to the intelligence and good sense of an American citizen, as well as to the philanthropists of Europa when you represent the latter as at all disposed to interfere with the rights or the political concerns of this nation. You assume more than will be conceded to you, when you demand that the violence of the slaveholder shall receive even the silent sanction of all the world besides, and that men transcend their powers who speak freely of the most wicked abominations of this violence. How slow are American slaveholders and their abettors to learn that there is nothing to sustain them in their violence, nor even to form the semblance of an apology either in the principles of justice, or in the inspirations of liberty, or in the elements of benevolence, or in the nature of law, or in the attributes of God. Their murderous ferocity against the right of petition and the freedom of speech; their howlings at the approach of an abolitionist; their agony at the presence of a newspaper reporter, and the reading of a liberty document in their deliberative assemblies; their threats of assassination of Liberty men if caught in their jurisdiction; and their universal approbation of the lynch code, demonstrate to all but themselves, that they have no confidence in the correctness or justice of their position, and that their cause is necessarily suicidal.

Abolitionists can bear reproach, if their unflinching advocacy of the truth, and their espousal of the slave's cause be the only reason for it. I greatly misapprehend their character, if, Sir, you do not, in your greates needs, find them your best friends and most efficient helpers. Not indeed to aid you in riveting the chains upon the slave; nor to sympathise with you when the inexpressible love of freedom in the humanity you chattelize converts by flight what you shamefully and most wickedly call property in MEN; nor to associate with your bloodhounds, as the most despicable of hirelings, to chase them in their most commendable flight, so full of chivalry-but to aid you in the kind, and protracted labor necessary to prepare the slaves to appreciate and enjoy their liberty, as estimable and quiet citizens. Rely upon it, Sir, the time is near when you will need such aid. You now unhappily regard them as your foes. This is because you delight in wrong and violence, and gratuitously, presumptuously, assume that you canslave. But let this same brother, prostrated and robbed by your own hand, stand up before you as it is his right to do, a freeman, and pay him his wages; and suffer your enthralled judgment to be guided by truth, and you will see, in the genuine abolitionist, the only consistent republican, and welcome him to your coun

My agency to Britain was in aid of the Oberlin Institute, which receives students irrespective of color, and which in a strong and practical sympathy with the oppressed colored people in this country is doing much for their relief. To redress their wrongs, and to give them a place as citizens, is a work of great self-sacrifice and labor, demanding patience, faith and quenchless love. In this work, which must be accomplished to rescue our country from approaching ruin, the Oberlin Institute will do all it can, and rejoice in all that is achieved for the same end elsewhere. Its students have already furnished upwards of 33 years of school teaching to the colored people in Ohio, more than half of which has been without any pecuniary compensation, and all accompanied with self denial and obloquy. And they find fields of labor among the colored people in the other states, in Canada and in the West Indies. Your good sense will suggest that such incipient measures are indubitable

Our friends gave their money in aid of this Institution as a testimony against American slavery, and in sympathy with the oppressed black man and his friends and to show their attachment for American liberty, assured that the continunce of our slavery will be the sacrifice of the freedom of the country. No donation was received from any individual, or in any way, which gave any expression of the views of the Government of that nation, or any office under it towards the Government of the U. States; and the attempt to prove the existence in British pay, savors too much of sheer political infatuation to deserve a notice except for the information of a class of people who have, unhappily, been too long misled. Various institutions of learning in this country have received British money, and far greater sums, I have no thought of classing the agents, who collected this money, with foreign enemies, plotting the overthrow of our liberty, or of reprobating these seminaries as having forfeited their charter, and public confidence. Liberty and science have been regarded as twin sisters. But it seems that even literature must be put under the ban, if the black man is permitted to share in its blessings, and its hopes and energies are arrayed against the American slaveholders.-Be assured, Sir, of my earnest wishes for your speedy return to sober sense and common justice in your treatment of the rights of the people, irrespective of heaven upon the South and upon the North may be too color, and of my continual prayers that the whole mass swift for us. of slaveholders in our land may see and feel that usurpations over the slave give them no divine right to assail the liberties of freemen; and that they may hasten to place themselves, on the subject of human rights in correct and just position before the country,in the estima tion of christendom, at the bar of reason and justice, and in the sight of God.

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Respectfully,

JOHN KEEP.

For the Philanthropist.

Extract of an Address delivered at Dover Ill. by the Rev. Asa Donaldson.

A voice from the West; but it echoes back from th

East and over the South. After ages of night had hung over the subject of slavery, we rose to action in behalf of the suffering, directed by the feeble glimmering of twilight. That the course of action should be raised in our onward march, was to be expected. This occurred in the rising position taken in the temperance reformation, as it progressed onward, without changing the essential features of the object. In its incipient state, it presented some feeble action to regulate the use of ardent spirits, without attempt ing its exclusion. Next, some bold action for its banishment. Subsequently the traffic was pronounced an immorality, which to many seemed the highest daring of ultraism. Next, in order, the hosts were marshalled against wine, and all that can intoxicate: and Tee-Totalism has come to be regarded as the only effectual reformer. Last of all, Drunkards rose to reform drunkards, and Washingtonians are gloriously waving on their ban-

The time has now come to elevate the standard of Anti-slavery action, and to give a new edition of its flag; on which we will inscribe the following title and motto. TITLE. Northern Freedom and Anti-Slavery. MOTTO. White slaves at the North must be released from putting on the chain, and Black slaves at the South from wearing them.

Northern freedom is involved in this enterprise, because the South are represented in Congress, partly by slaves; while the North are represented only by the number offree persons. By 25 Southern representatives, sent Congress, involving our opposing interests. Were the innocents.

north permitted to add to the number of their representation upon the same ratio, by any estimate of property, it would give the north more than 50 additional representatives in Congress.

The constitution enslaves us to the South, in the im portant service of helping them hold their slaves, tho' may be against both our will and conscience, and without reward. Were it a matter of national interest, it might be made a matter of national compact, but now the north are forced to support the sectional interests of others. In all other cases, sectional interests are left to the action of state legislation, as their right; provided they do not encroach upon the rights of other portions of the union; but southern slavery encroaches upon the rights of conscience even, by a compulsory power of the

Therefore to assert the right of freemen, it becomes necessary for the North to act with union and decision for an alteration of two items of the constitution of the United States, One in Art. I. Section 2- item 3. The The other in Art. IV. Section 2. item 3,-That in Art first is in these words: - "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole num ber of free persons, including those bound to service for a number of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, 3.5ths of all other persons."

The other in Art. IV. is as follows:

"No person bound to service or labor, in one state under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall in consequence of any law or regulations therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

By the above ratio of representation the man who has slaves, has the same weight of representation as four of our northern freeman, (northern slaves, I should have said) if he has 500 slaves he balances against 301, and and if 1000 against 601.

In 1833 Mr. Adams said in Congress, that it would be easy to prove from the history of this government, that its decisions had been effected by less majorities than the number of representatives allowed to the South make the body and mind of a brother your footstool, and by counting their property in slavery; and that it had ever been in fact, the ruling power of this government, not be free, unless the man who does your work is a Hence, of 12 Presidential elections, 10 had resulted in favor of southern candidates. This article of course recognizes and sustains slavery.

> The IV, article which pledges northern help in put ing on the manacles makes our influence in slavery the grand influence, more fatal to the slave than all the south can do without our aid. Could the slave clar his hands and sing his freedom song as in Canada, by leaping the boundary line between the slave states and the free, the south would soon resort to the abolition of slavery, as the only means of retaining labourers on

While the Constitution remains in its present form, the fugitive by falling in amongst us, falls among thieves who have struck hands with his master to render his es cape impossible: to doom him to perpetual slavery and deliver him up to death.

Hereby, the North are slaveholders; now holding thousands in slavery at the South: Yes; we are all, and every one of us slaveholders. If any are disposed to deny this, let them ask the South to give us a constitution uffering us to take our hand from this work of death Will they reply with southern affability, most eheerfully shall your request be granted ! Will they say we account the northern pledge in the Constitution of n service to us in holding our slaves. No; neither can the fugitive whom we have delivered up, ever feel while receiving the lashes to which we have doomed him, that he has been in a land of freedom, which protects its subiects. Nor can any thing wash us from this blood in the sight of God, till we have made our best effort to alter the constitution: for by Heaven's high commands we are forbidden to be partakers of other men's sins-

The matter of equal rights you may wave, if it better suits you to have your northern members crushed in every day's sitting of Congress, than to assert your rights; heaven with unyielding claims, "be not partaker of other men's sins;" then is there to be no balancing of human wills and human wishes; but prompt obedience to a "thus saith the Lord." You may not say the Constitution cannot be amended, for we should rely on the divine interdoubt, than were bestowed upon Oberlin, and who ever position, in such an enterprise, especially as we have assurance, that "promotion cometh neither from the East, por from the West, nor from the South; but God is the judge; he putteth down one and setteth up anoth-

> We may not even care to know that an effort to alte the Constitution would succeed, in order to our making the trial, for we may rest assured that even an unsuc coseful trial would wash us from this sin in the sight of God: while without it, we never can be washed We should not delay a moment, lest the visitations of

> Long ago did Thomas Jefferson, tho' a sceptic, and of a slaveholding state, very justly remark, "I tremble for

my country, when, I reflect, that God is just."

No well judged veneration for Washington, and for our Fathers should deter us from a manly effort to alter the Constitution: why they have done so much that is noble in giving untold value to the Constitution, that they have left us nothing of good to do, by adding to its ex cellencies, only to strike out the attendant blots which mar its beauty: and could they now speak, they might indeed applaud us for walking in their virtues; but how would they reproach us for perpetuating their errors. and immortalizing the influe one of those acts of theirs. for which possibly they had need of mercy's cleansing power: if indeed we may account them faulty in the matter in question? for it becomes us to allow that we have not carried out the work commenced by them, and passed over to our hands for consummation. They provided in the Constitution for the abolition of the slave trade at an anticipated period, and it was carried into effect, without prolongation for a single year beyond the appointed time, 1808. This they designed to make the harbinger of complete redemption to the slave: anticipating that the abolition of slavery would soon follow. But what can we, their sons claim to have done to carry out their plans and works of benevolence !-We should imagine that we hear the whisper from the graves, "Ye sons and heirs of our rich legacy of bloodbought liberty, have you done nothing to consummate our design of blessing the slaves with that liberty we purchased for them, as well as for you, our sons! How should we tremble over our neglect, should the grave entomb a voice like this! The thought shall be enough. We will arise speedily; and carrying out the design of those noble spirits, will dispense heaven's mercy to the

Do you ask how shall we direct our effort, in the great enterprise? The answer is at hand. Let the subjects here sketched in a summary form be elaborately drawn out to the public view, and eloquent appeals be made to the humanity, patriotism and religion of the North; till by the divine blessing you find yourselves in circumstances permitting you to cherish that glow of humanthe number of free persons, and partly their property in ity, which warms your bosoms, and would lead you to bless your fellow men with that liberty, which for yourselves you count dearer than life itself: ever rememberthere, by their bills of property, the scale is turned in favor | ing that the | Constitution now demands, that you be of the South, on most questions which come before deaf to the pleadings of your compassion for the poor

Let a united voice exclude forever from this enterprise the polluting hand of any isolated party. Either in politics or religion. Let all such meddling be reprobated by every man of every name. The moment you identify it with any given party, you enlist against it an equal, or superior forrce from another quarter.

Had the temperance cause been made the cause of given party, its death knell had long since been sounded in our ears. By a union of all parties, the cry, of union of church and State, once employed as the battleaxe of opposition to the temperance cause, has long been silent as the roar of Noah's flood, All this, because the perverting influence of party action, never found admission in the ranks of the temperance host,

Rightly prosecuted, the cause here espoused must enlist all just principles of humanity, patriotism and re-

Thus prosecuted, the opposition to be overcome, would ot be a hundred per cent. of that overcome in the same way by the cause of temperance. There, a wicked atray of habit, appetite and interest, presented a formidable front of opposition; yet the triumphs of that cause extended far beyond the boundaries of our nation.

All opposing interests are comparatively feeble at the orth, in regard to northern freedom and anti-slavery, if presented as above. But present it in any form that may seem seditious-leave out of view our northern participation, as pledged to the South; and let the blighting influence of party action be thrown upon this cause, and we all shall remain slaveholders together; both the South and the North: and shall learn too late the well known truth of Mr. Jefferson's well chosen words, that "The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us" and hold us up in this sin.

Let us seek wisdom and prosecute this object with the zeal which it merits, and we may cherish high hopes that the cause will be made divine by God's blessing; which shall bring us off with victories and with songs,

# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday Morning, May 18, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR. LEICESTER KING.

OUR ANNIVERSARY. The 7th Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-

Slavery Society will be held at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Tuesday, the 7th of June next.

The Societies are requested to appoint their delegates immediately-and it is hoped that our friends will come prepared with warm hearts and liberal hands.

A State Political Convention of Liberty voters, is advertised for the same place on the 8th. We presume it will not meet till the 9th-owing to the sessions of the anniversary of the society.

The duty of preparing for the Anniversary, has left us no time this week for edi-

### OUR ANNIVERSARY.

We take it for granted that we shall have a arge gathering at our Anniversary. Mt. Vernon is a pleasant town, in a central part of the state, about 60 miles north of Columbus, of easy access-and the roads will doubtless be in fine order for travel. We expect a large attendance particularly from the Western Reserve. The anti-slavery men of Mt. Vernon have held a meeting, passed resolutions approving of the appointment of the anniversary there, giving a cordial invitation to abolitionists every where, nd appointing a committee of arra

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that the annual meeting of the society is not to be political one. Abolitionists in Ohio have maintained a distinction between society, and political party action. The distinction is becoming more and more prominent. Let all then who hold that it is the duty of the people of this country to seek the immediate abolition of slavery, no matter what their political or denominational distinctions, rally at the Convention in Mt. Vernon.

On the 9th a Liberty Convention will be held in the same place, at which we also hope to see a large attendance. We shall be present at both, for we go for both modes of action .-Others who think differently, may attend either the Anniversary, or the political convention, just as they choose. Anti-slavery men in Ohio are very tolerant-they have no idea of falling out with each other's peculiarities.

A thorough-going abolitionist, who still stands aloof from the Liberty party, some time since wrote to us, that he thought this distinction, we have endeavored to maintain, is too much like a humbug. He is very much mistaken. The distinction does exist in point of fact-and then, by maintaining it, we still secure the co-operation of a considerable number of persons, just like himself, who would be placed hors de combat if the Liberty party were all, and our societies nothing. Besides, we know many, who will act with energy in the party, and on sound principles too, who would take comparatively little interest in the societies.

The time may come, when all kinds of ac tion against slavery, will take the form either of political party, or denominational, action, but all we have to say is,-that time has not yet

FEMALE A. S. CONVENTION. Seventh day morning, 30th of 4th mo. 1842. Pursuant to a previous call, a meeting was organized at Economy, Wayne county, Ia., under the name of the Indiana emale Anti-Slavery Convention. Lucinda Swain was appointed President, Mary Hocket 1st Vice President,

Rachel S. Thornburg 2d Elizabeth W. Moore 3d Julia Ann French, Secretary, Malinda Maulsby Assistant Secretary, Hannah M. Spillard corresponding Sec, Betsey Stanton Assistant Cor. Sec. And Susan Taylor Treasurer.

Lydia Osborne, Huldah Wickersham, Drusilla Unthank, Hannah Hiatt, Hannah M. Spillard, Rachel P. Green, Eunice Swain and Minerva Maulsby were appoint ed a committee to prepare business for the r mittee reported a roll of delegate

who being called, where mostly present.

Then adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. At 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting convened ac

The business committee reported a series of re tions, which, with one exception, were adopted by a

1st. Resolved, That this meeting deeply sympathises with the honorable Ex President J. Q. Adams under his recent persecutions, and we highly approve of the manly, noble and Patriotic course pursued by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, in support of the inherent right of petition; believing his conduct on that occasion entitles him to the respect and confidence of the American people, and that his name will be handed down as a brilliant example to posterity; while the names and blivion, or only be remembered to be execrated,

Whereas, freedom of speech is guarantied to the peo ple of this Union by their constitution, and is indispenibly necessary in transacting business of public policy.

Resolved, That the passing of a vote of censure upon the honora'le Joshua R. Giddings by the House of Representatives of the United States, for no other crime than that of freely expressing the will of his constituents, is a violation and subversion of constitutional libery, and directly at war with spirit of our free institu whereas, all people have an inalienable right to life. liberty and the privilege of pursuing their own happiness

therefore

Resolved, That any infringement of such rights is a violation of the principles of Christianity and a usurpa tion of that which belongs to the Deity alone.

3d. Whereas the purifying of the political as well as the natural atmosphere has ever been, and ever must be attended with commotion; therefore

Resolved, That in the signs of the times we can dis-

centive to more active perseverance. 4th. Whereas we believe the time has arrived for thos who profess to commiserate the condition of the slave. scrupulously to examine the ground they occupy, and see how far their conduct corresponds with their profession; for if we deny to the slaveholders the right to hold their slaves as property, and exert their labor without sendering an equivalent therefore; how can we have a right to goods thus obtained, and convert them to our use and gratification? Justice and consistency deny us such a

Resolved, That we will endeavor both by example and recept, to discourage the use of all articles obtained by and through such oppression, lest we be found to strength en the arm of the oppressor.

5th. Resolved, That we publish an address to the cit-

izens of the nominally free States. And that Lydia Beard, Lydia Osborn, Huldah Wickersham, Rachel Way, Elizabeth W. Moore and Betsey Stanton be appointed to use exertions to procure subscriptions for prin-ting 500 copies for circulation.

9th. Resolved, That in view of the benefits which may

arise from an attentive perusal of an address issued by a Convention of American women assembled in Philadel-phia in 1839, to the Society of Friends; we adopt and republish said address in order to promote its more ex-tensive circulation. And that Hannah Hiatt, Mary Hockett, Minerva Maulsby, Rachel P. Green, Rachel S. Thornburg and Emily Gardner be appointed a committee to attend to the publication of 500 copies for distribution.

And pay the expense by a draft on the treasuries or oth-

7th. Resolved, That this Convention thinks it would have a tendency to advance the cause in which we are engaged if a general correspondence were solicited with the various female Anti-Slavery Associations in Phila-delphia and elsewhere; inasmuch as we believe that in union there is strength, and that by acting in harmonious concert, we might more speedily accomplish the objects of the Anti-Slavery enterprise; we therefore authorize Anti-Slavery enterprise: we therefore authorize our Corresponding Secretaries to take such measures as they may deem expedient to promote the same.

8th. Resolved, That we request the Editors of the Free Labor Advocate, Western Freeman, and Philanthropist to publish the proceedings of this convention, and also the appeal and address which have been adopted by this Convention.

9th. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that we adjourn to meet again at the time of the meeting of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society at

Newport in the 9th month next.

LUCINDA SWAIN, Pres. JULIA ANN FRENCH, Sec.

Intelligence from Africa.

Letters from Messrs, Steele, Raymond and Wilson, the Missionaries who accompanied the Mendians to Africa, were received here on the 11th inst, from Sierra Leone, as late as February 19th. by the British brig 'James Hay.'-They bring much interesting information, a synopsis of which it is the object of this communication to lay before the public. They arrived at Sierra Leone on the 15th of January, in fifty days from New York, and all their stores, tools, plements of agriculture, &c. were admitted free of duty, and even without examination. The particulars respecting the voyage are contained in letters which have not yet come to hand. They met with a very favorable reception from spot fixeed on for the location of the Mission. the Government there, and also from the English Missionaries, who seemed anxious to lend all the assistance they could to the enter-

Dr. Ferguson, the acting Governor, was promoting their comfort and affording them all the aid in his power. He offered Mr. Steel a Government boat, with a crew and a superintendent, if he chose to depart immediately; but he recommended his staying until the arrival of the successor of the late Governor, Sir John Jeremie. On the 30th January, Sir Geo. McDonald, the new Governor, arrived from England and proffered every necessary assistance to the missionaries. He expressed himself very favo rable towards them and those under their charge and advised Mr. Steele to proceed on the exploring tour he had contemplated, ascertain the dis position of the people, report to him his success. and state the aid he thought necessary from the British Government.

The health of the missionaries was unimpair ed, with the exception of Mrs. Raymond and her infant daughter, who had been slightly visi ted with the fever, but were convalescent. The returned Mendians are all with, and under the care of, Mr. Raymond at Freetown, which is situated on the Sierra Leone River, about five miles from Cape Sierra Leone." He is engaged, as far as he can appropriate the time to t, in giving them instruction. He mentions that some of them seemed overjoyed at the idea of recommencing their studies. Some of the Mendians had returned, in some degree, to their former licentious habits, and seemed unwilling o brook control, but by his prompt and judi cious measures Mr. Raymond appeared to have checked in a great measure the tendency to re turn to heathenish life. The liberated Africans at Sierra Leone are from about sixty-six differ ent tribes, and a large part of them are Koosos or Mendians. From 200 to 600, it was conjectured, might accompany the Amistad Africans if it should be thought desirable, when the missionaries have determined on the best location.

On the 3d of February, Mr. Steele, accompanied by Cinque, Ban-na, Fuli-wa, Covey, &c. started on his exploration, from which he had not retuned at the latest date. Mr. Dove, one his family prevented. Mr. Steele, therefore, was the only white man in the exploring party. Mr. Raymond informs us that a war had broken out about that time among the tribes in the re gion to which Mr. Steele had gone. Mr. S had a letter from the Colonial Secretary to one of the chiefs who was at the head of this war .-It was at first feared that this war would frustrate the object of his exploring tour, but the war soon terminated, and Mr. Steele was probably prosecuting his object. He will personally be in no danger from their hostilities. Mr. Raymond received word from him a few days after he had left. He was at York, about 25 miles from Sierra Leone. It seems quite difficult to obtain any satisfactory information respecting the Mendi country in addition to what is already known; but Mr. Raymond has obtained through a certain Mr. Parker, who is and from other sources, very definite knowledge of the character of the Mendian People.

They are represented as very warlike ome of the greatest slaveholders are in that part of Africa. They even war among themselves for the purpose of getting slaves. If the Mendians who were in this country should return into the midst of their own, it is feared they would be immediately taken and sold again. It is therefore deemed unsafe, for the present at least, to go back into the interior, and Grand Cape Mount, on the borders on their country. is now supposed to be the most eligible site, as it respects health, &c., for the establishment of the Mission. Here their relatives can have ac cess to them and the mission can be gradually working its way into the interior. Mr. Steele' return however may lead to a different choice of found to be Mendians and some to belong to another tribe called Bulloms, and there is some disagreement among them respecting the ques tion with whom the Mission shall be identified. Their eyes are turned to different locations .-This however it is hoped will not be a serious difficulty. Some of them indicate a strong disposition to lay aside their clothing and return to their former savage life of nakedness. One strong incentive to this is the gree-gree marks as they call them, which are found upon their bodies. These are marks of honor, diplomas cause, &c. which have great meaning with them. They receive them when they pass through certain branches of learning, or acquit themselves of feats of agility or danger, and are then entitled to change their names or adopt an addition to them and not before.

It will probably require great effort to res rain some of them from a relapse into their former habits. With one or two exceptions they remain firm to their temperance principles, drin king nothing which will intoxicate. ropeans generally at Sierra Leone, drink wine, ale, porter and brandy so freely that is not surprising they are frequently taken sick suddenly and that so many sink into premature graves. America. She had some palm wine (which is merely the sap of the palm tree, and when pure and free, without any intoxicating tendency,) but would not drink any of it until she had asked Mrs. Raymond, if it was proper drink for a teetotaller. Mr. R. states that he never enjoyed better health, both of mind and body, though he finds he cannot endure near so much hardship as he could in his own country. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the colored assistant Missionaries, were

n good health. Mr. Raymond had hired a house at Sierra Leone of sufficient size to accommodate all the Amistad Africans and the missionaries, and all a week. So-ko-ma, one of the Amistad Africans, had agreed to cook for the whole party at two dollars a month, and have his clothing kept whole. They consume daily about twenty quarts of rice and a shilling sterling worth of fish. The clothes are carried out of town for washing, at some brook, according to the custom of the place, as the town is too dusty to dry clothes in. Mr. R. is getting his tools ready for use, and will be fully prepared for enter-ing upon the performance of whatever carpentry, &c. may be necessary when they have selected a location. The missionaries do not seem at all discouraged, but labor as men who expect to do great things. Should they settle at Cape Mount they will be under the protection of the Government at Sierra Leone.

Two or three slavers had been brought into port by the British cruisers and condemned, and numbers of the slave marts along the coasts have been recently destroyed by British ships of war. This will do much to check this diabolical traf-

These are the leading facts contained in the letters. Others will doubtless soon be received, giving us the result of the exploring tour and the

.

From the Columbus Freeman. Albany, Athens Co. O., April 20th 1842.

MR. EDITOR:-Seeing a communication in the Ohio State Journal from Nelsonville, in this county, stating that the abolitionists in Athens county would vote with the whigs, we think it proper to send you the copy of our Declaration Indepedence of both of the great political parties, that the friends of the Liberty party may see that there are some friends of the good cause even in Athens county.

Preamble and Resolutions of the Liberty Club of Lee Township, Athens county.

When in the course of human events, it be comes proper for men to dissolve the bonds that have bound them to any political party, a decent regard for the opinions of mankind, requires that they declare to the world the causes that impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That when any party appears to have lost sight of the great truths, it is the duty of honest men and republicans to leave such party, and to form a party for the security of these rights.

The history of the two great political parties in our nation, is a history of service submission to the dictation of slaveholders; to prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused to pass laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; they have as far as was in their power, deprived us of the liberty of speech and of thelpress, a right inestimable to us, and formidable

The right of trial by jury has been denied to a part of

our countrymen; the means of education have been denied to many of our fellow citizens. The seat of our General Government is made a mart for slaves, bringing our nation into disgrace in the eyes of an enlightened world. Our fellow-citizens have been the victims of lynch and mob law, without being able find redress .-They have disgraced the military fame of our country by employing blood hounds in our armies against the wrong and abused Indian, and the oppressed and downtrod African. They have refused to en courage free-labor of the English Wesleyan Missionaries, was to have accompanied Mr. Steele, but sickness in his family prevented. Mr. Steele, therefore, dence of a neighboring republic, thereby depriving us of the advantages of a profitable commerce.

In vain have we petitioned for a redress of grievances in the humblest terms; our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injuries. Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our fellow citizens. We have warned them from time to time of the encroachments upon our rights. We have reminded them of the principles on which our government was instituted. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity. We have conjured them by all the principles of justice and humanity to join us in asserting our just rights. They too, have in most instances been deaf to the voice of justice. Therefore, although it is painful to separate from those with whom we have long acted, every principle of right & duty calls upon us to make the sacrifice. Under the firm conviction that we are well acquainted and has traded much with them, acting on the principles of truth and righteous-

ness, we declare that we hold the parties with which we have formerly acted, as we hold the rest of our fellow cinzens, opponents when they refuse to advocate the right, but when they plead

for justice, our friends and co-workers. In thus declaring the cause which has compeled us to a separation, we do not wish to be understood as asserting that all who belong to the wo political parties are equally corrupt. We believe there are many honorable exceptions; and that even among the leading and influential, there are some who are honestly striving to bring our government back to the true principles on which it was founded. But we, despairing of seeing this accomplished without a radical change in the principles of said parties, do agree to form ourselves into a club for the promotion and security of our just rights, and the rights of location. Some of the Amistad Africans are all our fellow citizens, and we pledge to each other our word and sacred honor to use all our energies to support the principles of the Liberty Party of Ohio, as set forth in the address of said

Constitution .- Our club is called the Liberty Club of Lee township, auxiliary to the Liberty Party of Ohio.

We have a president, secretary and treasirer. We meet once a month; at each inceting the president appoints three members to obtain and communicate information in regard to our

A. DAY, Secretary.

Receipts, Pledges and Donations.

From 29th Jan. to 7th May.

son 2; Geo Sinclair 2; Juo A. Gale 2; Alex George 3; Ira M Strong 2; Fuller & Brown 1; R G Perry 2; Ambrose Conkey 1; Rufus Bishop 1; Geo King 2; J & Z Weod 2; J Gillitt 1; Israel French 3; W L Perkins Esq ; Dr M Main 5; Dr D Matthews 1; Thos Miller 2; R 3 Strong 1; J M Edwards 1; Wm Edwards 2; Esq Strain 3; Jno McConnell 2; Dr Jewett 2; P Marsh jr. I; J A Shedd 3; L G Harley 10; Dr N Abbott 3; Thos Chew t E P Harker 2; C Donaldson 2; Wm Rea 2; Wm Wat son 2; M McKeever 2; Jacob Thomas 1; Juo Smiley 2 G & G Griffith 1; James Riddell 2; Jus Ino Jolliffe Esq 2; J Wilson 2; Dr. W Blackston 3; B Te-me, the youngest of the three Mendian girls, joined a Temperance Society before she left 3; Rh'd Wright 2; Nath Bonner 2; G Bloxson 2; J Briscoo 2; W H Jones 1; Lavina Edmington 2; Juo Scott 1; Juo McFeely 2; Wm Hough 2; Milton Coffin 2; Alfred Johnson 2; Henry Thornbury 1; Samt Wymond 2; M Hiact 2; Jno Tipton 2; S Wilson 2; C Derham 1; N Macy 2; J McCulloug 2; Thos Hance 2; H Starr Esq. 2; Jas Scott 2; Thos Emery 2; Jas Starr 2; J W Owe 2; Wm Hance 2.50; O Owens 2; S Plumb 2; Thos McGechin 2; Wm O Harra 2; James Foster 2; S Baldvin 2; Miss R Dimmock 2; Saml Johnson 3; P Voorhees 2: E Stitson 2: Jas Trimble 2: N H Davis 3: J B Day 2 Kenna Esq 1: H G Bates 1.04; D Espy 1.20; J Durant 2: Miss S Ufford 6; J P Fogg 2; L Beers 6; R F Hibbitt 2; Wm Cook 1; H Graham 2; D Baldwin 2; H Needham 2; 2; Thos Heaton 2; L B Thair 2: Thos Heaton sr. 2; their goods. For this house he gave four dollars Wm Bryce 2; H Boyd 5; H A Shaw 1.90; Advertising 5; Rov. Wm Chaffee 2.63; Jno McIutyre 2; Wm Robb 2; Rev C Avery 2; Adon Ames 1; S Williams Fowler 2; W C Loagland 2; Jas Bunting 2; A Pound 2; A Kellogg 2; S Rheen .75; E B Howells 2; Wm Dennis 1; Geo McCullough 2; A B Griffin 2; H Skinner 2; S Lewis Esq 5; E Loomis 2; C G Dick 2; H Thornburg 2 A K Keys 1; O Loomis 2; D M Dudley 1; Jas Morrov 2; Wm Dunlap sen. 2; Wm Dunlap jr. 2; J Fowler 2 B B Huber 2.62: Ino Stiles 2; Rev G C Beamen 2; Tho Bascoe 2; H L Wedge 2; N Macy 2; B Sturtevant 2: Thos Plainfield 1; S Hubbell 1,27; D McNaughton 3; M G Arden 1.27; Rec C Foster .32; H Marsh -1.27; E Corner 2.68; Wm Wharton 1.27; E S Ricker 1; Stewart & Cobbin 1.30; C C Case Esq 4; S Page 1; Read 1; N W Prentice 2; M H Hecox 2; Mr. Whitmore 1.62; J C Severance 2; Rev J C Beaman 2; Jno M Sterling 2; Geo M Allen 2; N Pardee 4.55; Rev R Doage 50 Jos Rankin 2; J Ramsay 1; Joel Wood 2; J Ewing 1.62; B Carpenter 1.84; Jno Ramsay 1.62 D Ramsay 1.62 D Hart .12; H F Brayton 4; Jno Vandervort 4; Wm West 1; Wm Doane 2; Curtis & Austin 2; R C Kirk 2; Dr McElvaine 2; D L Rice 2; Jos A Morton 2; Jno Green ; N Dicks 2; D House 2; C Thomas 2; J Corban 2; Jno 2; A Dicks 2; D House 2; C I holins 2; J Corran 2; Jno Johnson 1; E Meder 1; J Sylvester 1; H Sage 1; J Huff 2; J B Watson 2; M Keever 2; J Barrington 1; B Hunt 2; Vore & Comfort 2; D Cook 2; H & A Osborn 1; H Newman 2; A James 1; Thos Lewis 2; Thos Bickford 2; A Lewis jr. 2; A Clark 2; Wm Taylor 4.62; J M Jackson 2; Rev D Burgess 5; G S Harris 1; J S Glover 2; Jas Turnbuil 2; A J Cole 2; A Northrop 2; Thos Tenney 1; Elihu Wilcott 5; Bedford Brown 5; P Lough

> WM. DEARLOVE. Publishing Agent.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS,

From 29th Jan. to 7th May. E Gage, donation, \$5; Miss Hicklin do 1; A L (by G R Smith) 10; Jas Jolliffe Esq in full of pledge 5; Gen Price do do do 50; Jesse Loyd do do do 10; Wm Don-aldson do do 25; Hon Thos Morris on pledge 5; R W Rayne donation .25; Jas S Davidson do 2; A Lady do 1; Miss Merrill do 1; Wilkesville A S Soc do 3.38; A friend in Ky, 4; Moses Baird don 25; New Athens A S Sec on pledge of 1841, 4; L B Austin 10; Gustavus A S Soc 2 From a friend in New York for A Tappan 16 75; Geo R Smith on pledge 10; George 20.

(by A Lewis) on pledge 20.

THOMAS HEATON,

Treasure Smith on pledge 16; Georgetown Harrison Co. A S Soc

ridge 4.88.

STATE MEETING.

The Indiana State Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society will hold its first anniversary in Centerville, Wayne co. Ia., on the last Thursday in May next, at eleven o'clock A. M.; the friends of the cause and of the church throughout the state and adjoining states are solicited to attend Brothers Lewis and Boucher from Ohio are expected to attend.

JOHN A. MOORMAN, Sec. The Freeman, Philanthropist and Wayne co. Recorder will please copy the above.

NOTICE.

The second anniversary of the "Ohio Ladies' Education Society for the education of free people of color' wiil be held in Mt. Vernon, Knox county, on the 7th

of June next. It is earnestly hoped that the meeting will be fully attended and that auxiliary societies will as far as possible be represented by their delegates. Interesting addresses are expected.—We trust that anti-slavery women in the State who feel an interest in the an cess of the great work in which we are engaged will make sacrifices if necessary to attend this important nceting. The exercises will be so arranged that those who are in attendance at our anniversary can be present if they desire during most of the sessions of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society (which is to assemble in the same town on the same day with the Ladies Society.' In behalf of the Ex. Com.

MARY A. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

WILLIAM BIRNEY.

Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, will give prompt and faithful attention to the collection of claims in Ohio. and the Southeastern part of Indiana; and to all profesional business entrusted to his care.

Office, on Court street 3 doors West of Main. Emancipator will please copy for one year and charge

> FREE LABOR DRY GOODS. At Wholesale and Retail,

Calicoes, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams, 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 nd 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleached and unbleached and colored Knitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks. Also, a full assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkis., Mouslin de Laines, and Silks. Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular,) wishing any of the above goods can have them sent, by forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at which

hey can be afforded. N. B.—The above cotton goods are all warranted to be free from slave labor. Persons wishing to purchase can have full evidence of the fact.

N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets.

CHARLES WISE, -Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th 1842.

Probably a giddy unthinking girl like yourself, who is miscrable till she possesses every extravagance that folly sets affoat,' was the half gay and half grave response.

Why father,' continued Janette, 'how can you say so?' and assuming one of her most bewitching smiles she added, 'Miss Frasier has got a new piano forte of superior tone to her old one, besides being far more richly and beautifully finished.

Well, what then, child ?' rejoined her father, with pensive gravity. 'Why, I was thinking-but you will be of-

fended, I fear.' Not in the least, unless you do wrong as well

as think. So you was thinking that-'I should like a piano like Matilda's,' was the half timid response of Janette. 'I think as much,' continued her father, 'but

what is the cost of such an article, dear?' Only \$1500 father,' and Janette crouched down by his side and regarded him with a fond

deprecating smile. Charles Oakley loved his daughter-his hand pushed aside the rich tresses that shaded her polished brow, and imprinting thereon a parent's kiss, he added \$1500 is a large sum for such an

article, my dear, is it not? 'True, father, but are you not as well able to afford it as Mr. Frasier?

'It may be so, but what do you say my dear,' addressing his wife who had been silent, but not a disinterested listener.

'I am anxious Janette should prevail with you. She and Matilda are each to give a party soon, and I have a desire not to be eclipsed by her in the ornaments of the parlor,'

'A most commendable pride,' was the equivocal response.

But, continued he, 'what will you do with your old or rather present new one? You surely do not want two?"

'O, we can sell it to Gen. Chandler. Maria was admiring it much while she was here yesterday, though she thought it rather high priced,' eagerly responded Janette, who was happy in removing the only barrier to the gratification of her predominant wish.

'Perhaps she too may wish a fifteen hundred one. Gen. Chandler is surely able to afford one even more costly.'

'O no, father,-she does not wish a better one than mine-she has quite a plain taste that

'How stupid she must be, Janette, must she not?' queried Oakley. Janette's face crimsoned at his pointed irony, but before she could frame any reply, her father rose, and as he left the house, said, 'let Miss Chandler have the piano forte at her own price.'

Janette's heart leaped for joy. She was not to be outdone by Matilda Frasier, and she looked forward with exultation to that day when she could astonish her friends by such an unexpected display. The mother shared her fond anticipations, and it was soon arranged between them that Miss Chandler should be put into speedy possession of an article they now wondered could ever have found a place in their

dwelling. Charles Oakley commenced the world emptyhanded, nor had he accumulated much when he sought and obtained a partner to his poverty .-Both were poor and although they lived quietly together, his wife was ever sighing for the splendor of the rich. Though, in the main, a good sort of a woman, she lacked that common sense so requisite to contentment in the possesfashion. Had she possessed in her mother a the morrow. wiser counsellor, she would have been at eighder the false training of her mother, they had been suffered to repose uncultivated, while the weeds of folly were cherished into an expensive growth. The defects of mind were the more striking as they marked the more strongly, the contrast with a pleasing-a speaking eye, and a faultless form.

Her father possessed none of the frivolity of herself or mother, and, owing to the sternness of his integrity, and his industrious habits success followed his efforts till the time we have chosen for his introduction to the reader. He had been what is called down in the world, but now he is so far up as to rank among the first in wealth in the city of his residence. But the time has arrived to drop individual delineations and to group them again before the reader.

Well father, Miss Chandler is to have the piano. She will send for it this afternoon,' said Janette, exultingly.

'At what price my dear?' 'The same it cost. When she found you had left it to her to set the price, she would not take it at less. Do you not think the sale a good

\*Certainly-the best you ever made-being the only one.' 'Here is the check for the money-a third of the cash of the new one.'

'So you will only lose one thousand dollars after all, will you my dear?' was the grave res-

ponse of her father. What say you,' he continued, addressing his wife and daughter, "to a new carriage-the pre

sent one is somewhat soiled, is it not? By all means,' was the exclamation of both

·Let the new one be fashioned like Jude Arnol's though not so sparingly mounted." Oakley bowed as if in assent, while a bitter

smile played over his features for a moment; then all was calm again. The result of the conference was a resolve to sell the principal part of the furgiture-all of a costly character, and replace it with that more fashionable and splendid. Both mother and daughter retired to rest that evening full of the importance which their new display was about to give them among their wondering neighbors. Alas, for the poor Frasiers! They were to be overwhelmed by the competition in finery which a fifteen hundred dollar piano had proved.

A few days sufficed to clear the house of its most valuable furniture. Enough was left however, for convenience and comfort, and when this was done, the mother and daughter were all impatience for that which was to replace what was gone. But two days remained to prepare for Janette's party. Evening came, but Oakley was yet absent and nothing had yet arrived.— He came, but much later than usual, yet he atoned partially for his delay by the more than usual kindness of his manner.

'Where can you have been. Chales, so late was the query of his wife as she seated herself

'I have had an uncommon share of business

to attend to, my dear, and I rejoice that it is done. Come daughter bring forward the Bible, and read a portion of it for our mutual instruc-

Blessed are the poor in spirit; for their's is the kingdom of Heaven,' and by the time she had finished the first paragraph, her voice became to emotion in all the violence of grief. Her mother from sympathy or other cause, was It was a happy meeting-too happy for me to equally affected, nor was Oakley free from the describe. ame emotion. When his wife and daughter had become somewat composed, he knelt down between them with the solemnly expressed words, "Let us pray." And he did pray in all the fervency of a broken spirit. He acknowledged his forgetfulness of God--implored pardon for his own, and for the sins of those bound to him by the strongest of human ties--prayed that both he and his, might expel from their hearts the pride so long cherished-thanked his creator for the gift of existence-for the blessings associated with it, as also for the hopes of an immortal existence hereafter, inspired by the promises of the gospel. He commended the whole to the kind care of Him on whom all are dependant for the life that now is, as well as that which is to come; and so deeply did the spirit of his petitions affect his wife and daughter that they joined with him in that most solemn expressive phrase, AMEN.

That night a new spirit reigned in the bosom of the Oakley family. And when what they had been half led to believe was confirmed,when they were assured that the wealth so long idolized was theirs no longer-scarcely a regret or a murmur escaped the lips of mother or daughter, but both seemed anxious to forget that misfortune had fallen on them. A situation more befitting their means was procured, and thither they repaired to enjoy far more real pleasure than when rioting in what seemed an inexhaustible abundance. The party-the carriage-the piano, and costly furniture were for- tical, vigorous scholars. gotten. Economy and industry took the place of fashionable folly, and they are now prosperous and happy. Mrs. Oakley lost her pride but found contentment. Janette lost the same, as also a foppish beau, who had an eye to her fortune, but she had her own good qualities, and has applied herself to their improvement, as well when fully completed, will occupy a term of four years, as the worth of a young man who sighed for her when rich and who loves her now while comparatively poor, and whom she will doubtless reward ere long, by surrendering herself to his care and keeping. Such is a sample of the 'ups and downs' of life, and happy would it be if all who get toppled from the pinnacle of fortune, could gain as much by the descent as did the Oakley family.

### Trusting an Indian Chief. OR CONFIDENCE RETURNED.

One of the first settlers in Western N. York, was Judge W., who established himself at Whitestown, about four miles from Utica .-He brought his family with him, among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child-a fine boy of about four years old. You will recollect that the country around was an unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on good terms with the Indians, for as he was neary alone, he was completely at their mercy.-Accordingly he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings, and to secure from the Greek Poets; select portions of the Greek Testatheir good will in return. Several of the chiefs ment; Algebra, begun; Review of some of the preceding came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged sion of a little, as well as the knowledge of do- chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great influmestic economy, generally so important in the ence, who resided at a distance of about six acquisition of more. Janette her only child, miles, had not yet been to see him; nor could he and so like herself in form and mind, was just by any means, ascertain the feelings and views Greek and Latin into English and the contrary, with speverging to woman-hood, and heir, as was sup- of the sachem in respect to his settlement in that used to an ample fortune, she looked forward region. At last he sent him a message, and the to a splendid career in the circle of gaiety and answer was, that the chief would visit him on

True to his appointment, the sachem came. teen a very different person. She lacked not Judge W. received him with marks of respect, the principles of an opposite character, but un- and introduced his wife, his daughter, and the little boy. The interview that followed was deeply interesting. Upon its result, the Judge conceived that his security might depend, and a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country; to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; and to be rifying tendencies of Christianity. useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said. Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your faith? 'The honor of a man that never knew decep-

tion,' was the reply. 'The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian,' said the sachem.

'I have put my life into your hands,' said the Judge; 'is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and I will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed."

'So much is well,' replied the chief; 'the Indian will repay confidence with confidence; if you will trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Let this boy go with me days with my answer.'

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt deeper the pang that went to her heart, as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang from her seat, and rushing to the boy who stood at the side of the sa- in the neighborhood for about one hundred students, who chem, looked into his face with pleased wonder and admiration; she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the sachem's brow, but he did

not speak. But not so with Judge W. He knew that the success of the enterprise, the very lives of his family depended upon the decision of the moment, 'Stay, stay, my daughter!' said he .-Bring back the boy, I beseech you. I would not risk a hair of his head. He is not more ter, as most of our important classes are then formed; dear to you than me. But my child he must go with the chief. God will watch over him.-He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam as beneath our roof and your arms.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears .-In the night she awoke from sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child calling upon its mother for help! But the time wore awayand the third day came. How slowly did the hours pass. The morning waned away-noon arrived-and the afternoon was now far advanced; yet the sachem came not. There was to assist indigent pious students in paying their tuition, gloom over the whole household. The mother Materials for clothing, Books, and Geological specimens was pale and silent as if despair was setting coldly around her heart. Judge W. walked to and fro, going every few minutes to the door, and looking through the opening in the forest students of tried established character, toward the sachem's abode.

At last, as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the forest around, the eagle feathers of the chieftain were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advan-The calm seriousness with which this was ced rapidly, and the little boy was at his side. uttered, forbade any remarks on its unusual re- He was gaily attired as a young chief-his feet quest. It so happened that Janette opened the being dressed in moccasins; a fine beaver skin book at the fifth chapter of Matthew, beginning, was over his shoulders, and eagles' feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors, that he seemed two inches taller than before. He choked, and unable to proceed; she gave way was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute, she seemed to pass from death to life.

'The white man has conquered!' said the sachem; hereaster let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian; he will repay you with confidence and friendship.' He was as good as his executed. word, and Judge W. lived there many years, laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community .- Merry's Museum.

The Indiana Anti-Slavery Society, will hold its niversary meeting at New Garden, Wayne county, on 2nd day the 5th of 9th month (September) next, to continue in session 4 days. Many distinguished friends of the cause from other States are expected to attend.

The Liberty State Convention, will hold its annual meeting on the evenings of the same days. Delegates should be seasonably appointed from every county in the State, as business of great importance will come before the Convention.

#### To Housekeepers.

New Linen Goods, just received from Auction. 4 4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Fable Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a ful ortment of DRY GOODS of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

CHARLES WISE. N W corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada.

#### GRAND RIVER INSTITUTE. Is situated in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio .-Its object is to promote thorough Physical, Intellectual

Moral and Religious education. By labor with the training of the mind, it aims to make prac-It is open for the admission of students of both sexes, Applicants are expected to be at least fourteen years old: to furnish satisfactory testimonials that they possess a good moral character; and that they are sufficiently ac-

quainted with the elements of Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, to enter upboth in the English and Classical Departments. Individuals will be received to advanced standing when able to pass satisfactory examination. COURSE OF STUDY.

## English Department.

First Year .- English Grammer, including analysis of Poetry; Colburn's Mental and Adams' Arithmetic; Modern and Ancient Geography; Geography of the Bihle; and Nevin's Biblical Antiquities.

Second Year .- Natural Philosophy; Watts on the Mind; Physiology; Book-keeping; History and Algebra Thitd Ysar .- Newman's Rhetoric; Burritt's Geography of the Heavens; Geometry; Gray's Chemistry; Intellectual and moral Philosophy, and Botany.

Fourth Year .- Willard's Universal History; New; nan's Political Economy; Logic; Natural Theology Butler's Analogy; Trigonometry and Surveying. Classical Department.

First Year .- Review of the English Studies; Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader; Andrews' Latin Exercises; Casar's Commentaries, begun, Sophocles' Greek Lessons and Greek Gram-

cob's Greek Reader; Anthon's Cicero; Andrews' Latin Exercises and Sophocles' Greek exercises. Third Year .- Cooper's or Gould's Virgil; Selections

Fourth Year .- Livy; Xenophon's Cyropedia; Cicero de Amicitia and de Ser nectute; Homer's Iliad, begun; Al-

gebra, completed, and Geometry. In the Classical Department exercises in translating

cial reference to the idioms of these languages, and to elegance and smoothness of diction will be frequ cribed and varied according to the standing and attain ments of the pupils.

A constant use of Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Eschenburg's Manual of Classical Literature, Butier's Ancient Atlas and similar books of reference will be enjoined; and attention to them elicited by stated and frequent exetcises, which require the use of such books. pains is taken to provide for those pursuing Classical stu-dies such works as are best calculated to illustrate the lithe was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make erature of the ancients, and to awaken in the minds of students a proper interest in its beauties; while at the same time the influence of the religious superstitions of those pagan nations on the morals and usages of the people is carefully pointed out and contrasted with the pu-

There are stated exercises in Declamation, Forensi Discussions and Composition for students in both Departments; also a regular course of Biblical instruction.— There are also weekly lectures upon moral and religious subjects, or upon some of the topics embraced in the preceding course, which all the students have the privilege of attending.

The course of study here presented has been adopted after due deliberation, and extended observations and inquiries respecting the wants of the human mind. It will seen at once that it cannot be sustained without constant aid from the friends of intelligence, virtue and religion. The hand of charity has indeed been liberally opened to furnish land & buildings, and to meet other expense incident to the starting of such an enterprise. But to carry out all the plans of the founders of the to meet the expectations of its friends will afford a broad field for the exercise of benevolence. Funds are wanted to enlarge the Library, which now contains about five hundred volumes; to procure Chemical and Philosophi-cal apparatu; to pay the tuition of indigent, pious students; and to furnish more extended facilities for proseto my wigwam; I will bring him back in three cuting manual labor. From \$20 to \$30 a year in addition to the avails of his own industry will support a stu-dent here, who is industrious and enterprising. How many parents, how many benevolent individuals, how many churches, will furnish the aid necessary to sustain

one or more students? There are accommodations in the public buildings, and with some of the teachers board in commons. Rooms for young Gentlemen are furnished with stoves and bedsteads; those for young Ladies with tables, chairs, and washstands in addition. Four experienced teachers are constantly employed in the care and instruction of the students. The government of the Institute is kind and parental, depending mainly for support upon the moral se and intelligence of the governed. No exertion is spared to make it a pleasant home for those who have a thirst for knowledge, and who are willing to labor for its attainment. There are two terms in the year, the first commencing the middle of August, the second the first of March, at which times it is desirable students should en-The expenses for board, instruction, room rent, and in-

identals, including use of library, also instruction in vocal music are for males \$65 and for females \$60 a year. From one half to three-fourths of this expense is ordina rily paid from the avails of from two to three hours daily labor, needed to secure health and physical vigor; and without impeding at all either intellectual or moral improvement. A few have indeed succeeded in defraying Il their expenses from the avails of their own skill and industry. No individual therefore who is worth educa-ting, need fail for want of an opportunity. The tuition

for each term is expected in advance.

Subscriptions are now before the public to obtain aid in procuring Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and are also solicited. Benevolent individuals wishing to aid any of these objects are requested to direct to Augustine A. Smith, Treasurer of the Institute. Provision is alrea-L. Bissel, Secretary, Several dy made for paying the tuition of a few indigent, pious

FOR SALE CHEAP!

"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Net on, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work can have it by application to the subscriber. Third edition, published by the American Tract Society. Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841.

WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY.

### FANCY CAKE STORE. AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONARY Fifth st, 5 doors East of Vine, North side.

Ine subscriber having succeeded to the business of J A. Burnett, respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and Confectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all attention will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually SAMUEL A. ALLEY.

December 22nd, 1841.

NOTICE---MILK---MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City. with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and

residence to the Office of the Philanthropist. C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL.

Messrs. Woodson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since th association as a firm, inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpentet and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the mosr reasonable terms.

WODSON & TINSLEY.

# PETERS PILLS

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on ecount of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action .- N. Y. Examiner. MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these

uly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the nited States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas. since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient-being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility. Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters,

Dear Sir:—I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Com-plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever JOHN CASE, M. D. For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever, I would recommend Peters' Pills in preference to all other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-MERSON, is considered sufficient I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr. los, Friestly Peters' Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used.

Given up to Die. How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and

the easiest taken. Consumption Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States,

that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when noth-ing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel ing else would even relieve. have added their testimony to that effect. Coughs and Colds,

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle. Over 3,000 persons have given their names within a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones. The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Confer-

verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consump tive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witness ed their effects on several others, and always with th happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave a few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her consid erable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they re-

stored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Banker, 97 Green st. was cured of very bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only 5 Lozonges, when all other remedies had no effect on,

Mr. G.T. Matthews,8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Loaenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks zestored him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest medicine in the world. When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony

Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it, Such are Sherman's Lozenges

### Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffering, without the parent's knowing the cause-little sus ecting worms are literally cating them up. Sher-nan's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and man's thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

### Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; th only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasiou long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for vari without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenge would speedily cure them.
.Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was ap

plied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, and been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swoller at she could not walk or help herseif, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; lished. the father had spent all he could raise and was disthey can, however, be received at other times, if prepared couraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of her misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them-another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I de? Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.

The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism,

Several persons have called at the warehouse, to

express their surprise and thanks, at the almost miraculous cure these plasters have effected. Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with heumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tougue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., ar old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheu-

matism, that he could scarcely help himself-these plasters entirely cured him. Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candys; price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A, Sher-man's Worm Candys, only 25 cents per box. Poor

Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines-Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Glascoe, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin Buildings. Cleveland; Watson, Druggist, Massillon. Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West

### VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co, New York City; by Dunie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith cinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc. etc. and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and organist at Fourth Street church, etc. Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly improved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The above work is now known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp, Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sacred Harp," the general repository, of the "Gems in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations. From numerous Recommendations the following are selected.

From the Boston Spectato We hope all will encourage 'Mason's Sacred Harp-We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its We hositate not to say, that it is the best work

From the New York Evangelist. Mason's Sucred Harp is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations any-where.

From the Baptist Advocate Masm's Sacred Harp .- The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the "Sacred Harn" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "gems in Melody and Harmony-Every denomination will promote devotional Psimody by adapting this collection as the standard of church

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music. Mason's Socred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have

ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will en-courage its general introduction. From the Journal.

ted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance upon which the happiest effect of Christian Psalmody de
A good Farm of 50 acres, situated 32 miles from town, pends. The work is particularly recommended to those whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to make music subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminently conductive to devotion.

### From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the

Methodist Church, Wheeling. We are using Mason's Sacred Harp in our church. I should be much pleased to see it in general use—the music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of me res, and it is a desireable collection for churches and

Vol. II .- Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music .- Vol. II. contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duetts, Solos, Quartetts, etc. ctc. This volume does not contain a single tune found in the first volume-it is complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it.
The object in publishing an addstional volume, is to furaish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commen-surate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its production.

The following notices of the work will show the estima-

tion in which it is held by good musicians. From a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic A cademy of Music" on Musical publications; unani mously adopted by the Government and Members.

" The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which constitute the "soul of music," and which cannot fail to render it a standard work." It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the

Editor te furnish [IN THE SACRED HAIP,] an extended variety of good Stock Music,—such as will be permanently useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally. A COPY OF THE RECORDS.

#### C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy. From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College,

THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II, merits our highest approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its introduction into the society has confirmed the belief that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the success ful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute th best collection ever pub-By order of the Society, W. S. BARBER, Sec'y.

[From the Observer.]

Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Mu sic, Vol. 2nd .- We hesitate not, most coufidently to recommend this as a book of extrordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It will be held in high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy, and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sa-cred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of in-timate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an impor-tant principle to often disregarded in Ametican publica-It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musicians are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. The beautiful typography of the work will speak for itself. From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Ober-

un College,
For a few years past, we have made selections for
Church Music from the "Sacred Harp," Folume I. I have ever esteened it a beautiful collection, comprising a great variety of chaste and approved tunes in all the usua

Volume II .- I approve most fully: your plan of pub Volume II.—1 approve most only: your plan of pub-lishing new selections and arrangements in successive volumes, by which purchasers are relieved from the necessity of repeatedly buying the same music. The se-cond volume, is, in its rythmical character various,—its melodies are exceedingly sweet and tasteful-the har mony rich, flowing and impressive. It should, by all means, accompany the first volume,—especially in those Choirs which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it will secure to the publishers an extensive patronage; and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation.

## FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A delightful Country Seat, situated upon a McAdami. zed road, half a mile from town, in a excellent neighborhood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 8 rooms, a hall, a piazza, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a cistern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellished with shrubs and evergreens.

A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, Ioca-A nancsome country sear with 10 acres of and, located upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; Also a cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and an orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The is part level and part rolling.

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A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town, with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; with 20 acres of good allow, volumes are in cultivation; and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and large cellar; a brick barn, a stone spring house, a carriage and smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excellent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentleman of fortune, who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautifu who can here cappy a cool refresh a society, a beautiful view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town,

with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms with 65 acres in tinage, a frame flouse with 4 rooms and a cellar; Also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and fen ed with posts and rails. A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, nd close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in

tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame ouse with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level. A pleasant Country Seat with 16 acres of land, locaed upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubrious populous district. The house is in Cottage style, and contains 10 rooms, 3 porches, a large cellar and a gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a cow house, and wood house. The grounds are planted with vines and young fruit trees, decorated with shrubs and

evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells with oumps, and a small stream. A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from own, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turhpike road. miles from town, with 40 acres it tillage, a house with 1 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cistern a well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach apple and cherry treees; and a garden well planted with nes, raspherry, current and goosberry bushes. The land is good, well watered with springs, and located on both sides of the road.

A firstrate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in culture, site auted upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincinnati, near a populous town. The improvements consist of a frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stables for 40 head of cattle, a hog pen for 100 swine, an arched cellar for 1000 bushels of roots, a corn crib for 2000 bushels of corn, a wagon house 40 by 21 feet, 2 wells, 2 orchards, a garden with goosberry, trawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince, plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich bottom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered

with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles from town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a pump, 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of 200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds. The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a

A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tillage, situated 28 miles from town, upon a Turnpike road, in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where therare several churches and schools. The improvements come prise an excellent brick house with 10 We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, quince and peach almost unequalled richness. It may justly by entitled trees: likewise an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. the beauties of music." The tunes are admirably adap- The land is fertile, well located for culture, fenced and

upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in culture, a house with 4 rooms and a porch, a good frame barn, with sheds and cribs; also a well, a peach orchard and a garden planted with goosberry, raspberry, current nce trees. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well watered and fenced.

A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike oad, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; also a frame barn, a corncrib, a smokehouse, a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creek. T

A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, a stable, a smokehouse, and a good orchard of 200 apple,

A Farm of 185 acres, with 65 in tillage, located upon Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Canal, and upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1-2 feet fall. It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weatherboarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good well, an orchard of 75 select apple with a few peach trees, and large sugar camp. The soil is rich bottom, watered with springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture.

An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Niami

Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of pasture and arable land, a capital frame honse built in Cottage style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; two commodious barns, 2 large corn cribs, a tenants: house, a cemented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extensive orchards of apple trees, and a superior garden ornamented with shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocke with choice pear, plum, goosberry, raspberry, current and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well irrigated with springs and the Miami river. vale advantageously located for culture. A desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated

pop a Turnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing wn in the Miami Valley. The improvements comprise a large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, hall and a likewise a commodious frame barn with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, and 90 acres of cultivated land. The soil consists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage It is a superior farm.

A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio in

Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellat a corn crib, a stable, and several log houses: also an orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with fruit rees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well located for culture. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office

for full in information, which will be given gratis; if by Letter postage paid, where a list of 200 to 300 Farms, House. Stores and Lots can be seen for sale. Farmers and Citizens. who wish to dispose

estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

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ey can be sent from any part of Great Britain, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. London, to the account of Thomas Emery of Cincinnati.
Annuities, English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold. Emigrants can rely upon obtaining correct and valua-ble information, which the experience of more than nine

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